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Structural Notes on Recent Development

of a Portion of Long Beach Field

By Wm. Ross Cabeen and
M. K. M. Kelly

It is the opinion of the writers that Signal Hill has many points in common with other fields located along the so-called Newport-Beverly Hills uplift. In this regard the folding and faulting of the Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene sediments in the Los Angeles Basin is thought at present to be directly related to diastrophic occurrences and their results which have been transmitted primarily by the basement rocks. In other words, movements originating in the older crystalline rocks of the basement have been reflected in the sedimentary blanket of the Basin.

Signal Hill is a faulted anticline the strike of which is roughly NW-SE. Apparent high angle overthrusting and normal faulting are present, both types of faulting having horizontal shearing as their principal actual movement. Variation in the amount of apparent throw along these faults is to be explained chiefly by the fact that the greatest actual movement was a shearing of horizontal movement, producing an apparent vertical movement by horizontally shifting higher structural points against lower ones. Similar horizontal shear faulting of major importance in controlling production is found in other fields along the Newport-Beverly Hills uplift such as at Potrero and Inglewood.

The Long Beach overthrusts are longitudinal faults roughly paralleling the fold along the NE and SW flanks but with strikes slightly more northerly than the strike of the fold. The so-called normal faults with which this paper is concerned are for the most part obliquely transverse to the structure, and are transverse shears caused by differential oblique slip along the longitudinal zones of thrusting. The thrust faults dip steeply in from the flanks toward the axial plane of the fold. Where sufficient data is available to determine the degree of the dips of the thrust faults they have been found to vary little from the vertical, certainly no more than about 6 degrees. Less information is had concerning the attitudes of the several normal faults, but it is known that they are high angled, dipping 80° or higher.

In part, Signal Hill may then be pictured roughly with the crestal area of the fold forming the base of the V-shaped block with the apex of the V at depth where the indipping thrust fault zones converge from the flanks, while oblique transverse faults cross the fold offsetting it and the longitudinal zones of thrust faulting.

The writers believe that considerable horizontal movement along the zones of overthrusting and the attendant shouldering action due to compression are the chief mechanical means by which the apparent overthrusting is produced. This compression and crowding along the shear zone has undoubtedly added actual vertical movement to the apparent vertical movement produced by horizontal shifting.

In connection with the major faulting at Signal Hill there is an important observation to be made concerning the mechanics of this faulting. The term "overthrusting" in the strict sense may lead to a misconception. The important fact is that horizontal compressive shearing has for the most part been responsible for the apparent overthrusting. The nearly vertical attitude of the faults comprising the Cherry Hill fault zone tends to indicate this shearing as the dominant factor rather than compressive overthrusting.

In considering the overthrusting it is important to note that the term **apparent** displacement used to describe the offset includes the above mentioned horizontal shifting to produce apparent vertical movement as the chief factor, as well as the minor effects of actual overthrusting due to compression along the shears and drag and steepening along the fault in the footwall. Well evidence shows that in the immediate vicinity of the fault zone there is drag in the footwall and that the beds on the flanks have been steepened so that immediately adjacent to the faults they appear to be thicker in electrolog correlations and likewise going down structure from the fault zone this drag effect dies out southward. A consideration of the fact that local steepening on the structure without any actual movement on a break could give the effect of apparent displacement between wells on opposite sides of the steepening should help to explain the latter point.

The less important thrust fault zone on the NE flank which dips southerly toward the principal Cherry Hill shear must also be attributed to shearing and compression along this structural zone.

From the above it is evident, then, that this faulting from a mechanical point of view is more truly a horizontal shear type as distinguished from the typical lower-angled compressive overthrusts such as the San Cayetano and Santa Susana faults, in which overthrusting normally is in the same direction as the stress producing it.

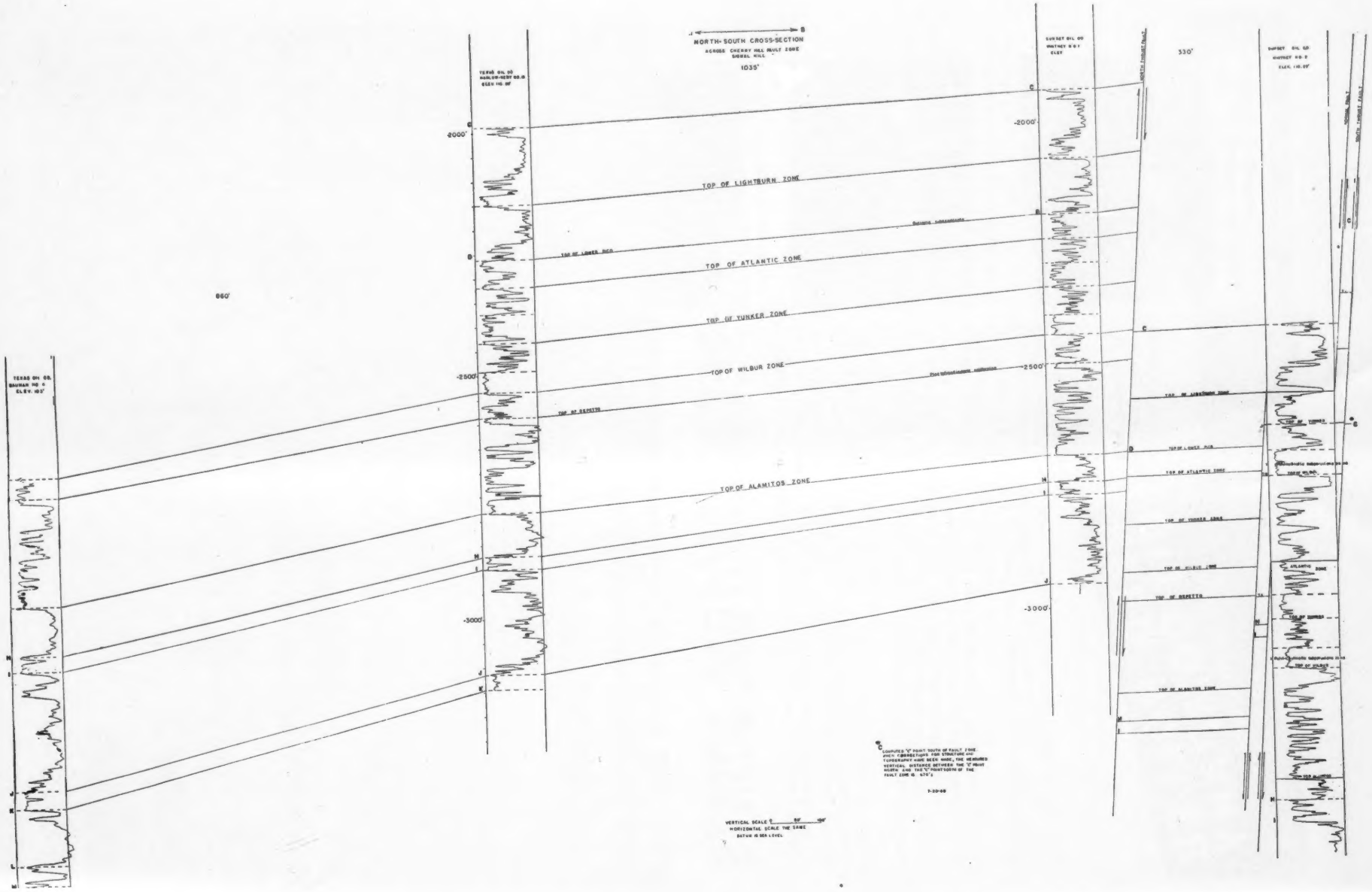
From the above discussion the following events appear: i.e., folding of the sediments followed by longitudinal oblique slip faulting the effect of which was apparent overthrusting and this in turn followed by transverse shearing.

From data available no noticeable lithologic unconformity exists nor does a time hiatus, although the latter has not been of much concern since the interest of the writers in Signal Hill is chiefly structural. Upper Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene rocks (San Pedro formation) have been involved in the most recent movements.

In any study of oil accumulation on the elongated dome of Signal Hill it is obvious that faulting is the chief control, while the control effected by lithology is minor, except in the deepest zones yet penetrated where permeability especially is more important. Also, in respect to accumulation along the Cherry Hill fault zone, it is likely that crowding, causing differential shortening which produces partial closures along the fault, is important in effecting accumulations locally.

Shallow zone possibilities in the cemetery area aroused much interest and was at its peak about two years. These shallow zones have been known to exist since the early development of the Long Beach field and since that time have had sporadic development in local areas where intense interest was created by operators obtaining good wells by plugging back and perforating these shallow zones which had been passed up in earlier development. Structural and stratigraphic information resulting from the proper correlation of information from the drilling of these wells has not as yet been presented in print for discussion. It is with this in view that this portion of the article was written.

Shallow production in the cemetery area comes from three different zones above the Wilbur. Good production from these zones is limited to a rather narrow belt along the NW-SE trending Cherry Hill fault against which the southwesterly dipping beds comprising these zones are faulted, thus trapping the oil. The Cherry Hill thrust fault in the cemetery area is not one distinct fault but is a zone limited by two successively northeasterly dipping faults. These two faults are shown in the accompanying structure sections and contour map which were prepared nearly two years ago. A transverse normal fault is also shown in these sections. This transverse fault probably has a strike


NORTH-SOUTH CROSS-SECTION
ACROSS CHERRY HILL FAULT ZONE
SIGNAL HILL
1035'
330'
660'
-2000'
-2500'
-3000'
TOP OF LIGHTBURN ZONE
TOP OF ATLANTIC ZONE
TOP OF YUNKER ZONE
TOP OF WILBUR ZONE
TOP OF ALAMITOS ZONE
TOP OF REGETTA
TEXAS OIL CO.
BAUMAN NO. 6
ELEV. 103'
SUNSET OIL CO
WHITNEY NO. 1
ELEV.
SUNSET OIL CO
WHITNEY NO. 2
ELEV. 110.09'
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HORIZONTAL SCALE THE SAME
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as shown on the Alamitos contour map of the area. This is indicated by the fact that a normal fault was encountered by The Texas Oil Company well, Harlow Kent No. 15 north of the Cherry Hill thrust, by the Sunset Oil Company well Whitney No. 2, and south of the Cherry Hill fault by the Dormax No. 1, as well as being indicated by structural differences in wells drilled along its strike. This is further brought out by the Alamitos contour map of the immediate area. This faulting has probably been responsible to a great extent for the prolific production in the cemetery area.

These zones have been differentiated by the activity during the last two years in the cemetery area and the Yunker area. These zones are Lightburn, Atlantic, and Yunker, with the Lightburn being the shallowest. All three zones are separated by shaley breaks. It has been a common error to refer to all three zones as the Yunker. Foraminiferal and electrolog marker points of these zones and their relations to each other are shown in the accompanying section. The uppermost of these zones designated as the Lightburn zone is named after the Westates Oil Company well, Lightburn No. 3 which was whipstocked under the cemetery and was one of the first wells to produce this zone against the southernmost thrust in this area. This zone has also been referred to as the "D" zone from the electrolog point which lies immediately below it and as the "C" zone by some from the electrolog point which lies immediately above it. This well passed through the southernmost fault of the Cherry Hill fault zone and was first put on production making approximately 40 barrels from the Alamitos zone between the north and south limiting thrusts of the fault zone. Production from this zone proved unsatisfactory and the well was plugged back to the Lightburn zone south of and against the southern limiting thrust. About 150 B/D initial was obtained from this zone. Sand trouble has since contributed to greatly reducing the yield of this well from the Lightburn zone. Fine sand conditions in these shallow zones have led to the use of gravel pack liner by some operators.

The Atlantic zone is the zone encountered against the fault by the two Atlantic Oil Company wells located on California street on the western edge of the cemetery. The top of this zone is separated from the bottom of the Lightburn zone or "D" point by a 50 ft. shaley break. At a point about 60 ft. below the bottom of the Atlantic zone the top of the Yunker is encountered. This zone was first developed by Chester Yunker west of the cemetery on Elm street north of Frankfort. Production from this zone against the fault was first obtained from Chester Yunker's Barbara No. 2 which was put on production for 140 barrels daily in 1938.

Approximately 45 feet below the bottom of the Yunker zone in the cemetery area, the top of the Wilbur zone is found. This zone is about 50 ft. thick and the bottom of the zone is about 190 ft. above the top of the Alamitos zone.

Richfield Oil Corp. has recently plugged back and perforated Haas No. 8 in the Yunker and Atlantic zones. This well, which is favorably located in relation to faulting in the area discussed, has been producing 200 barrels a day. Richfield has announced location of a grass roots job offsetting No. 8.

Production of the Lightburn, Atlantic, and Yunker as well as possibly the Wilbur in a single well at certain favorable locations along the south side of the Cherry Hill thrust presents some of the best possibilities of production on Signal Hill. Such wells would be about 3000 ft. deep and would probably yield over 100 barrels daily. North of the Cherry Hill fault these shallow zones are for the most part wet.

Deep Zone Development

The "De Soto" deep zone of the Long Beach Field was discovered by Rocky Jerman's De Soto well, which is located 535 ft. north and 75 ft. east of the northeast corner of Gundry and Burnett. The well was completed December 13, 1938 on gas lift with an initial production of 300 barrels of clean 29 gravity oil per day. This well was completed at a total depth of 10,158 ft. with 422 ft. of 5 in. liner landed on bottom, including 395 ft. of perforations. The present potential production of the well is 100 barrels daily.

The next well to be completed was Dormax No. 1, located 46 ft. north and 86 ft. east from the center lines of Twenty-fifth and Gaviota. This well was completed on a gas lift December 13, 1939 for an estimated 350 barrels daily, 29.5 gravity oil, cutting 0.6% from a total depth of 10,442 ft. with 5-in. liner including 805 ft. of perforations landed on bottom. The present potential production is 200 barrels daily.

Following the Dormax well the Allied Petroleum Corporation well, No. 34 was drilled. It was located 75 ft. south and 53 ft. west from the southwest corner of Gundry and Twenty-fifth Street. The well was completed June 1, 1940 for approximately 75 barrels daily of 28 gravity oil cutting 5% from a depth of 10,640 ft. The present potential of this well is 100 barrels daily.

The Venago No. 1 located near the intersection of Sprigg and American is another recently drilled deep well. This was drilled to a total depth of 10,156 ft. and abandoned after twisting off the drill pipe and leaving it in the hole.

The last well to be completed in the "De Soto" deep zone was the Union Oil Company's L B C No. 19 located at the southwest corner of 25th Street and Rose Ave. across the street from the Dormax well. The well was completed February 2, 1941 for 103 barrels daily net cutting 68%. The water string was cemented at 9657 ft and bottom was plugged from 10,894 ft. to 10,582 ft. where a perforated liner was landed. The present potential production is 100 barrels daily.

Since the accompanying deep section was drawn some time before the L B C No. 19 was drilled this deep well was not in the section however, the writers have compared the electrolog of this well with those in the section and believe that it fits into the accompanying deep section.

All four of the present producing wells De Soto, Dormax, Allied and Union L B C No. 19 are bottomed in the "De Soto" zone south of the Cherry Hill fault.

The accompanying deep zone cross-section is more or less self explanatory. Here again it is apparent that what has been called the Cherry Fault is a fault zone comprised of two thrust faults with a normal fault occurring below them in the Dormax well. The correlation shown in the section is that made by the writers. The thrust fault intersecting the Dormax at a measured depth of 6980 ft. and causing repetition in the electrolog, is the one which has been picked heretofore by others in correlating the deep logs. However, the writers have noted the occurrence of another thrust above this at a measured depth of 4230 ft. where repitition also occurs in the electrolog of the Dormax well when it is compared to that of the De Soto, which has been assumed to show a normal sequence of zones without faulting. Furthermore, the normal fault shown in the deep zone cross-section to intersect the Dormax well at a measured depth of 8490 ft. has been determined on the basis of electrolog correlation and it is the opinion of the writers that a comparison of the electrologs of the Dormax and De Soto wells will show that section which is present in the De Soto well has been cut out of the Dormax well and that the two can not be correlated at this depth without the presence of the normal fault. In this particular cross-section which is not normal to the strike of the Cherry Hill fault zone where it crosses, the apparent displacement between the north side of the fault zone and the south side of the fault zone is approximately 890 ft. This is the cumulative sum of apparent displacement on the two thrust faults minus the apparent displacement on the normal which is opposite in effect.

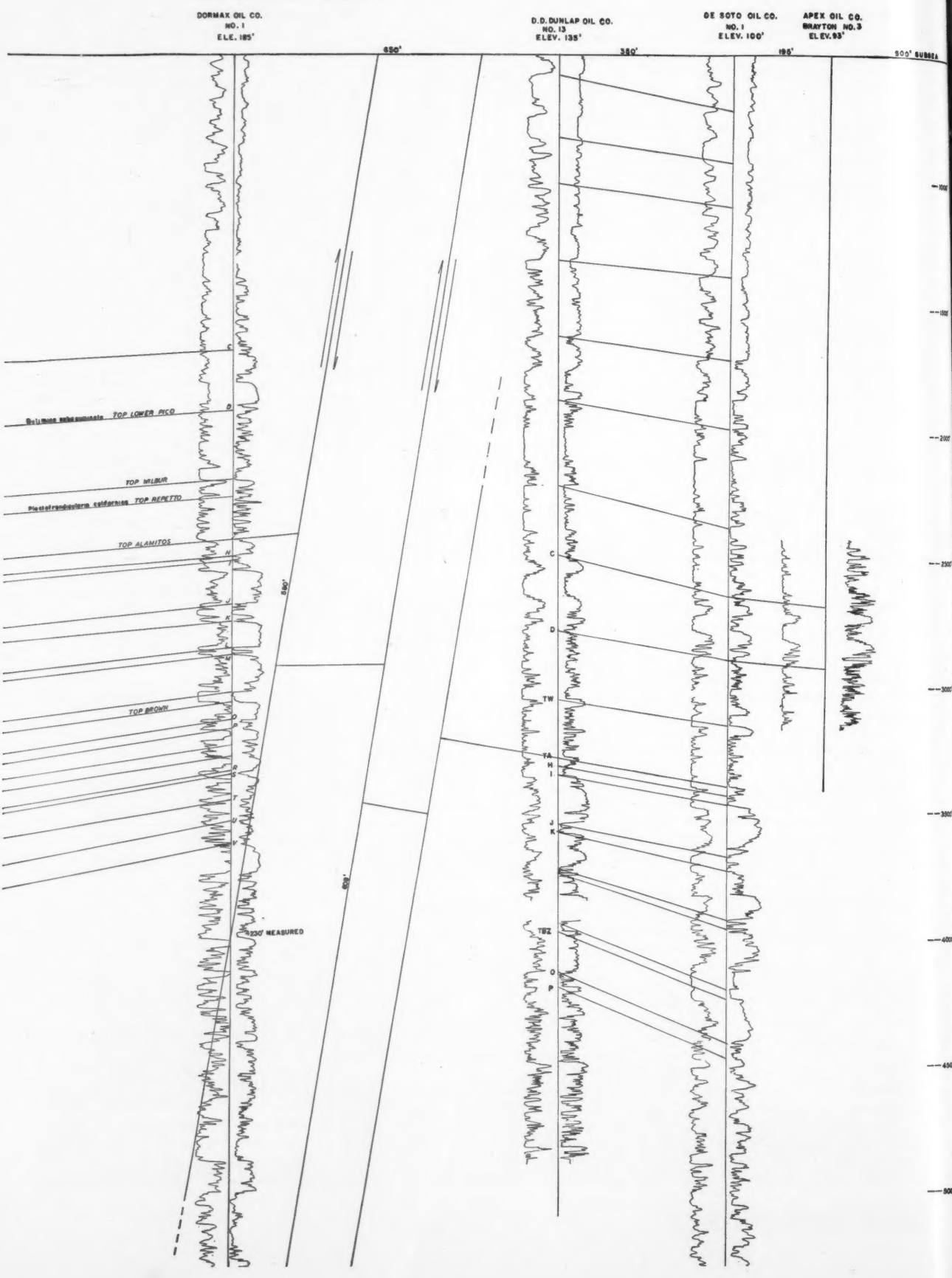
This cross-section shows the De Soto well to be south of the Cherry Hill fault zone and that the Dormax well

NE-SW DEEP-WELL STRUCTURE SECTION
ACROSS CHERRY HILL FAULT ZONE

SIGNAL HILL

VERT. SCALE 1" = 100'
HOR. SCALE 1" = 75'

NE ◄——————► SW



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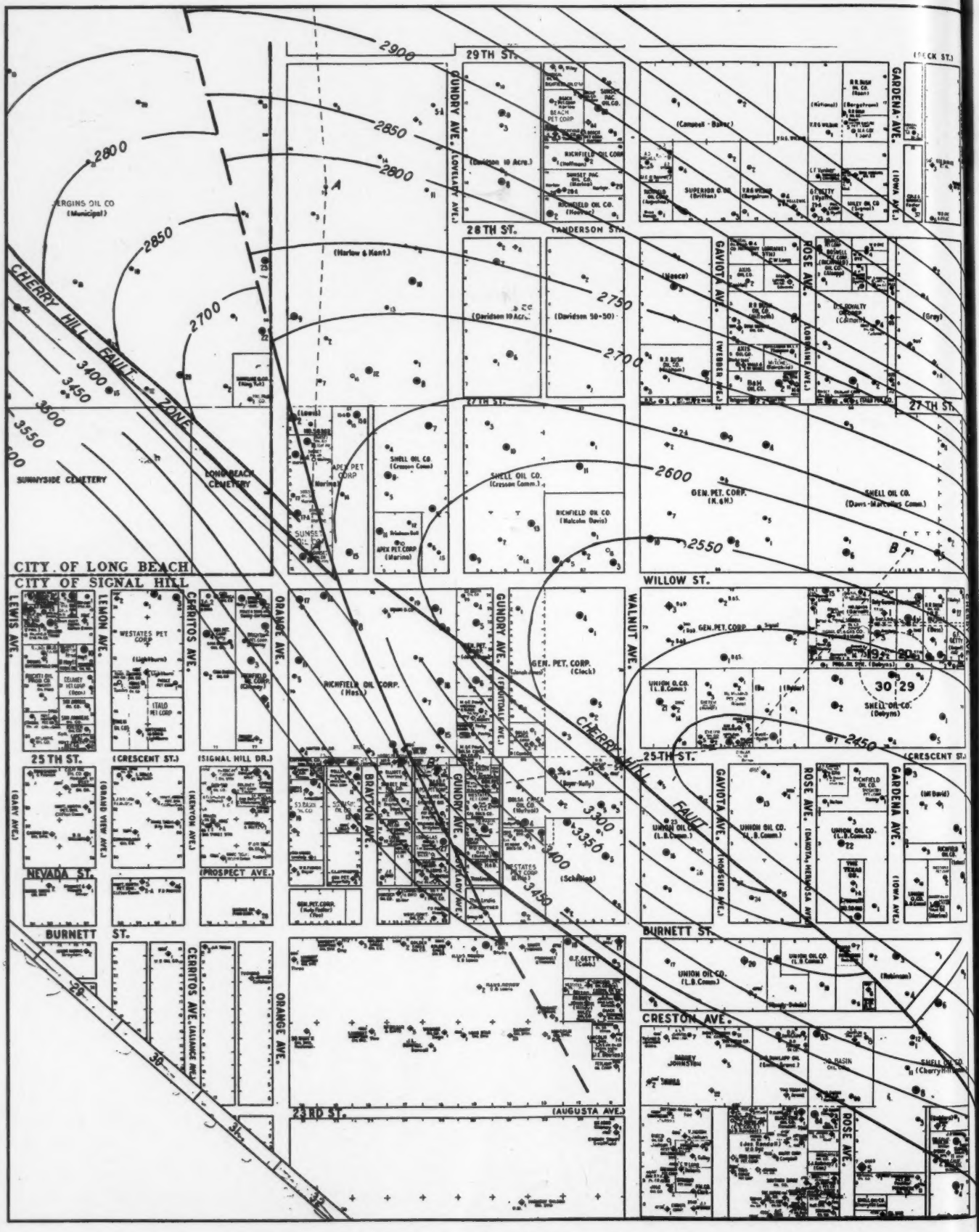

Contours on Top of Alamitos Zone

crosses the fault zone and bottomed on the south side.

Low permeability of the tight sands of the deep "De Soto" zone and the consequent relatively low production from the high cost deep wells and also small ownerships have discouraged development of the zone. However, present development does not entirely preclude the possibility of more permeable sands in this zone in other parts of the field.

Program

Petroleum Division A. I. M. E.

Fall Meeting

Ambassador Hotel

Los Angeles, Oct. 29-30, 1941

Oct. 29—7:00 a.m.—Ambassador Hotel

Breakfast meeting for Authors, Presiding Officers of the Day and Division Officials

Registration of Members and Guests

Technical Session

8:30 a.m.—Theater, Ambassador Hotel

W. H. Geis, Chairman; L. W. Huebel, Vice-Chairman

1. Geologic Setting for the Occurrence of Oil in California by H. W. Hoots, Chief Geologist, Richfield Oil Corp.
2. Completion and Recompletion Practices Related to Well Productivity by W. J. Travers, Jr., Division Superintendent, Northern Division, Richfield Oil Corp.
3. A Program of Utilization of Natural Gas—California by Ray Riley, Commissioner, California State Railroad Commission.
4. How the Small Operator Can Use Good Engineering Practice by Ernest N. Merrill, Consulting Petroleum Engineer and Oil Operator.

Oct. 29—2:00 p.m.—Theater, Ambassador Hotel

E. K. Parks, Chairman; Carlton Beal, Vice-Chairman

1. Productivity of Oil Wells and Inherent Influences of Gas-Oil Ratios and Water Saturation by R. V. Higgins, Petroleum Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines.
2. Opportunities in Petroleum Engineering from the Manager's Viewpoint by F. R. Schmieder, Division Manager, Coastal Division, Shell Oil Co,. Inc. of California.
3. Sound Petroleum Technology by Eugene A. Stephenson, Chairman, Petroleum Division A.I.M.E. and Professor of Petroleum Engineering, University of Kansas.
4. Field Application of Depth Pressure and Core Analysis Methods to the Determination of Mean Effective Sand Permeability by N. van Wignin, Production Engineer, Northern Division, Richfield Oil Corp.

On a flying visit J. B. O'Connor, vice president of Clark Brothers, and chairman of the board of Pacific Pump Works, left, was in Los Angeles recently to inspect the enlarged new facilities of these companies at 5715 Bickett Ave. (Huntington Park). With him are A. R. Weis, president of Pacific Pump; Al Hegeman, Clark Brothers, California representative, and Elmer J. Weis, Pacific Pump plant manager. Mr. O'Connor was forced to curtail his visit because of the press of duties arising from currently expanding industrial activity.

Oct. 29—7:00 p.m.—Fiesta Room, Ambassador Hotel

Informal Dinner and Smoker

This dinner is sponsored by the Southern California Section—Victor H. Wilhelm, Chairman, Southern California Section, presiding, John R. Suman, President, A. I. M. E., Principal Speaker.

Oct. 30—7:00 a.m.—Ambassador Hotel

Breakfast meeting for Authors, Presiding Officer of technical sessions and Division Officials

Oct. 30, 9:30 a.m.—Theater, Ambassador Hotel

C. P. Watson, Chairman; E. G. Trostel, R. W. French, Vice-Chairmen

Sponsored by the Junior Division, Southern California Section

1. Factors Influencing the Electrical Resistivity of Drilling Muds by John E. Sherborne, Petroleum Engineer, Union Oil Co. of California, and William N. Newton, Research Engineer, Union Oil Co. of California.
2. Chemical Nature of Viscosity Reductions in Mud Fluids by Donald A. Limerick, Engineer, Baroid Sales Co.
3. Core Saturation by Russell Wade, Engineer's Assistant, Union Oil Co. of California.
4. Portable Drilling Rigs by T. A. Atkinson, Drilling Engineer, General Petroleum Corp.
5. Del Valle Field by Dean Sheldon, Petroleum Engineer, R. E. Haventrite, Operator.

Oct. 30—2:00 p.m.—Theater, Ambassador Hotel

John F. Dodge, Chairman, H. N. Marsh, Vice-Chairman

Forum Session: "Is Unified Pressure Control Essential to Oil Recovery—The Paloma Plan?"

1. Geology and Development by James T. Woods, Manager, Producing Department, The Texas Co.
2. P.V.T. Relations by Norris Johnson, Physicist, General Petroleum Corp.
3. A Plan for Operation by Wm. H. Geis, Assistant to the President, Union Oil Co. of California.
4. The Management's Viewpoint by Paul Huggins, Manager, Western Gulf Oil Co. of California.
5. The Gas Company's Viewpoint by William Moeller, Jr., Vice-President, Southern California Gas Co.
6. The Landowner's Viewpoint by Paul Paine, Consulting Geologist and Engineer. The meeting will be opened for general discussion.

Oct. 30—8:00 p.m.—Cocoanut Grove, Ambassador Hotel

Informal Dinner Dance for Members and Guests

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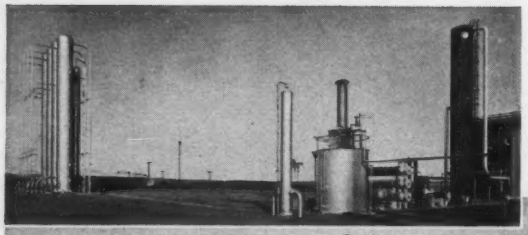
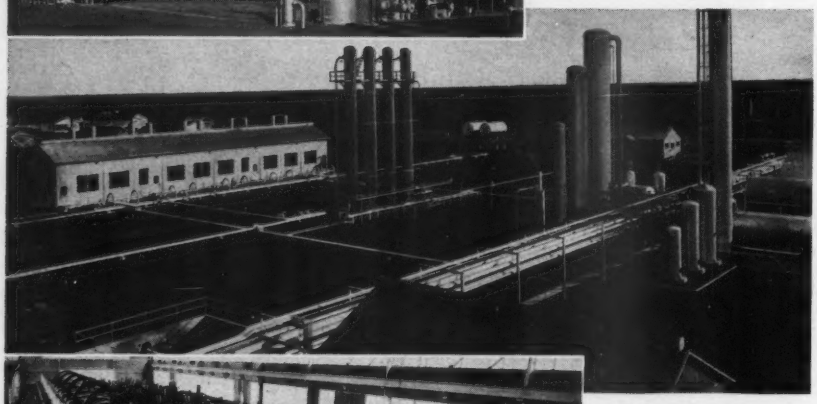


Dehydration Plant designed for normal capacity of 260 MMCF/24 hrs. at 500 lbs.



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Development of the Vesta Area of the Wilmington Field

By A. L. Hunter
Petroleum Engineer

The area to be discussed has been previously designated by other descriptions but since the Vesta Petroleum Corporation discovered Terminal Zone production in the vicinity of State Highway and Figueroa Street the writer feels that it is proper and fair to designate the locality as the "Vesta Area" of the Wilmington Oil Field. Their eighty-acre "Palos Verdes" lease was acquired and operations conducted on the basis of a report prepared by the writer under date of October 27, 1939.

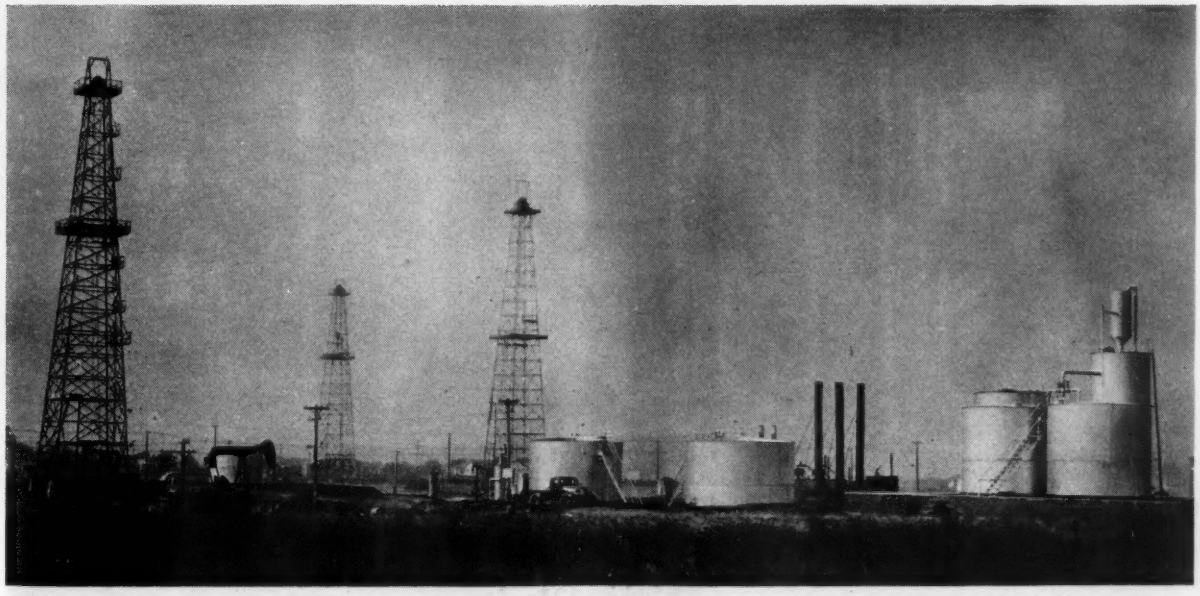
Drilling operations commenced on January 31, 1940 and the well was drilled to a total depth of 3799 ft. (top of "J" sand) and plugged back to 3706 ft. Coring commenced at 3205 ft. and continued uninterruptedly to bottom at 3799 ft. The first core proved to be the top of the Lower Ranger (nodesaria wasemi). An aggregate of 58 ft. of oil sand was recovered in the interval 3205 ft. to 3310 ft. in which the porosity averaged 20 per cent and the saturation 85 per cent. The Terminal sands represented an aggregate of 62 ft. in the interval 3520 ft. to 3706 ft. with the same average porosity and saturation as the Ranger zone.

The differential in gravity as suggested by an analysis of fresh core samples favored the isolation of the Ranger Zone and thereafter 7-in. casing was cemented above the Terminal at 3560 ft. A 5½-in. O.D. conventional type slotted liner was landed at 3706 ft. and on March 3, 1940 the operator commenced swabbing for production.

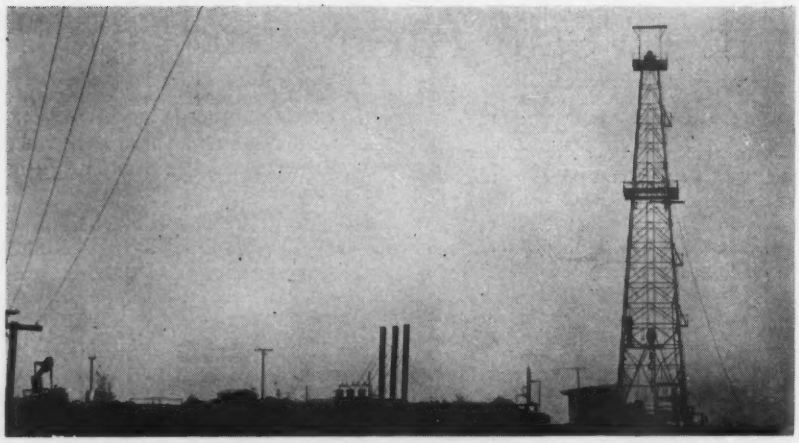
At this point I wish to point out that the well had attracted considerable interest and a very competitive leasing program followed. Due to the collapse of the liner the results obtained in the well were discouraging and general interest in the area was abruptly terminated.

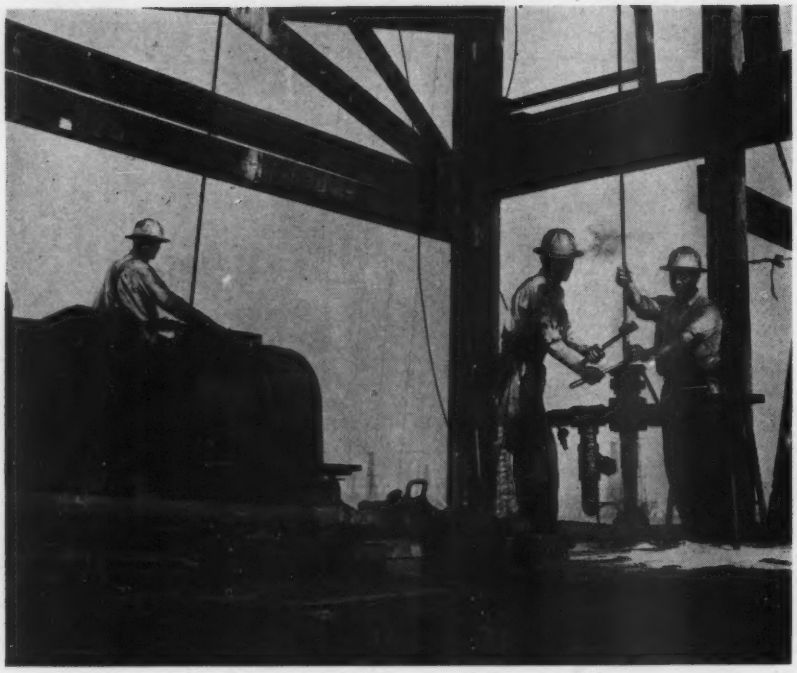
The liner was finally side-tracked and the hole redrilled from 3600 ft. to 3706 ft. and recompleted with a 3½-in. pre-

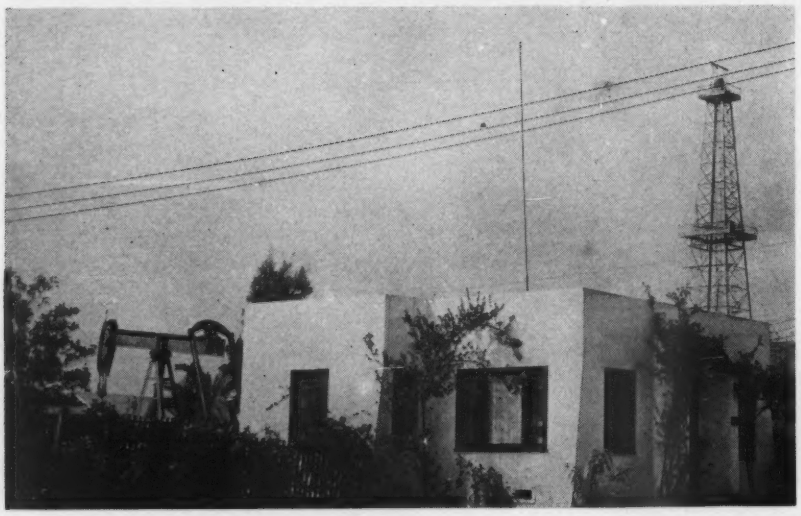
On the pump is De Marsh Oil Co.'s Phillips No. 2, recently completed in the Torrance-Wilmington play.



Here is Silver Petroleum Corp.'s Etone lease set-up. In the far background may be seen Vesta No. 2, which offsets the discovery well of the Torrance-Wilmington area.







Left, top, may be seen Vesta No. 1 on the pump, and Vesta No. 2 drilling. Center: In old Torrance Bud Turnstall, C. W. Ferguson, and E. A. Bussear, are pulling rods on Standard's Venerable Joughin 1-5. Bottom: Wilmington townlot pumper.

packed gravel liner for an initial yield of 36 barrels daily, 18.8°, cutting 1 per cent. After sixteen months of operation without a shutdown the well is presently producing 33 barrels daily clean oil.

Due to the discouraging results obtained in the Vesta Petroleum Corporation's "P. V. No. 1" the area remained undeveloped until January 1, 1941 at

Waiting for Wilmith Oil Co. to drill on his property is B. J. Flynn, whose keen interest in the Wilmington town lot activity can be understood.

At Wilmith Oil Co.'s No. 5, Wilmington town lot area, were L. C. Smith, E. B. Hanson, J. [illegible], Joe Briggs, Jack Cole, Curtis Wingett, and J. N. Modisett.

which time the Silver Petroleum Corporation completed its No. 1 for an initial of 120 barrels daily, 19°, cutting 6 per cent. Following this completion enthusiasm about the area revived and eight new wells have been completed to September 5, 1941.

The latest completion is the "P. V. No. 2" of the Vesta Petroleum Corporation and is one of greatest importance as regards the future development of the area.

The well was completed flowing on September 4, 1941 for an initial production of 135 barrels daily of 16° oil, cutting 5 per cent. Total depth is 3714 ft. with 8⅝-in. casing set at 3105 ft. over Upper Ranger Zone sands. Six hundred and twenty feet of 5½-in. O. D. liner was landed on bottom, of which three hundred twenty-five feet was prepared gravel perforations.

A highly significant fact established by this completic is that the "P. V. No. 1" could have been made a good producer had the same technology as the "P. V. No. 2" been employed in its completion.

Future areal limits of the area can now be foreseen as the "P. V. No. 2" is the lowest structural producer in the area. It is therefore the writer's opinion that production will be extended westerly to Vermont Avenue and between State Highway and Lomita Boulevard. As all of this area is zoned for drilling it is quite probable that steady development activity will be under way during the fall and winter months.

New luminous plastic lure for anglers glows for hours in the dark or in water after a few minutes' exposure to sunlight.

W. D. Patterson Made White Regional Manager

W. D. Patterson

W. D. ("Pat") Patterson, until recently San Francisco district manager for the White Motor Co., has been appointed regional manager for the White Motor Co. in charge of the entire Pacific Coast, Hawaii and Alaska. Mr. Patterson succeeds L. H. Magor, resigned. J. N. Bauman, vice-president of White, in announcing Mr. Patterson's appointment, pointed to the fact that, "19 years with White on the Pacific Coast has given Mr. Patterson an intimate knowledge of every phase of our business. His active service in every White district on the Coast gives him an unusual background for directing our activities."

Mr. Patterson's career has been colorful, fast-moving and brilliant. In 1922, he started as tool room boy with the Los Angeles White Truck dealer. Then, when White opened its Los Angeles Branch in 1925, he joined the branch as chief stock record clerk. One year later, he won the Technical Apprentice Award for the Pacific Coast, entitling him to one year of intensive training at Cleveland, where he had the opportunity to work in every department in the White factory. Returning to the Coast, at Los Angeles, he was transferred to Portland in 1928 as Service Salesman. In rapid succession he was service superintendent, retail salesman, and national account salesman at Seattle.

A consistent member of the White Club, a nation-wide organization limited to White's top ranking salesmen, he soon attracted attention. His first big break came in 1936 when he was made branch manager at Spokane, where in 3 years he made an outstanding record. In 1939 he was called to San Francisco as branch manager and, in March of 1940 promoted to San Francisco district manager.

His last job, before appointment as regional manager, topped his brilliant record. San Francisco district sales, under Mr. Patterson's direction, were greater than at any other time since the branch was established 28 years ago. Mr. Patterson is old in experience with White, but his appointment makes him the youngest top ranking executive in the truck industry. Mr. Patterson, for the time being, will make his headquarters at the new San Francisco branch office at Harrison at 8th Street.

Bob Cook Returns From Eastern Tour

R. M. "Bob" Cook of International Cementers, Inc. has just returned from a tour of several months during which time he visited the oil fields in the Rocky Mountain and Mid-Continent areas, as well as New York City and Washington.

Mr. Cook expects to be in California for approximately ten days and will again be on his way in the interests of International Cementers.

It is too bad that Bob can't spend more time with his many friends here, particularly now that he has just finished building a very lovely home in Long Beach.

Twenty-five per cent of all the motor fuel is used by farmers. They own about one-third of all the passenger cars in America and are one of the greatest users of trucks.

Approved.... August 1, ... 1941
Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ORGANIZATION OF THE

OFFICE OF THE PETROLEUM COORDINATOR FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

COORDINATOR

DEPUTY COORDINATOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

To supervise administrative matters, including budgetary and fiscal control, procurement of supplies, space, service and general administrative planning. To advise on office procedure and personnel action.

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS

To provide special assistance and to represent the Deputy Coordinator in the following described activities:

General industry studies, liaison with district offices, liaison with other departments of the Federal government, studies involving petroleum technology, educational publicity, and preparing and editing executive correspondence.

LEGAL DIVISION

To handle all legal matters and to give legal counsel and advice to the organization.

INFORMATION DIVISION

To furnish information to the public, the press and the industry on the personnel, organization and activities of the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense.

COORDINATING DIVISIONS

PRODUCTION DIVISION

To coordinate the discovery, development, and production of petroleum between districts and fields to the end that petroleum requirements for national defense may be most efficiently produced and maintained; to plan and coordinate the most effective use of the available supply of oil field material and equipment.

REFINING DIVISION

To coordinate refining operations to supply and demand. To promote maximum production and yields of products for the national defense program.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

To plan and coordinate all forms of transportation employed in the movement of petroleum products to best serve the needs of national defense program.

MARKETING DIVISION

To coordinate industry marketing practices to the general plan of the Petroleum Coordinator's office and to provide assurance that industries vital to national defense or the welfare of the public are adequately supplied with petroleum.

CONSERVATION DIVISION

To promote cooperation with the States and the industry in the conservation of oil and gas. To study existing standards of production practice, management and control, and to promote wider acceptance of best practices; to conduct research for further improvement of production practices.

FOREIGN DIVISION

To deal with foreign oil activities from the standpoint of the national defense program and the effect thereon; to secure data showing the trends of foreign operations and to interpret and relate them to the major plans and objectives of the Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense.

RESEARCH DIVISION

To make general research on petroleum production, distribution and consumption and to secure and maintain statistics on petroleum and the petroleum industry that will currently show capacities of facilities, inventories and supply and demand.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS

To provide field representation for the Petroleum Coordinator's office on matters relating to the proper coordination of the petroleum industry for national defense.

DISTRICT 1

States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida

Headquarters:
New York, New York

DISTRICT 2

States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma.

Headquarters:
Chicago, Illinois

DISTRICT 3

States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico.

Headquarters:
Houston, Texas

DISTRICT 4

States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah.

Headquarters:
Denver, Colorado

DISTRICT 5

States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, Hawaii.

Headquarters:
Los Angeles, California

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CHANNELING

. . . and you can't get rid of him by merely saying "scram." But you can reduce him to about this size

by using Baker Cement Wash-Down Whirler Equipment. The definite downward as well as upward whirling action afforded by this equipment provides the best possible opportunity of a more nearly complete encasement of the pipe at the critical point, the shoe joint, with a uniform body of cement, thus reducing the hazard of channeling to a minimum.

The efficiency of Baker Cement Wash-Down Whirler Equipment, which was introduced and developed by Baker engineers, has been demonstrated in thousands of successful cement jobs. And it is generally acknowledged today as being the most efficient type of cementing unit available.

The Baker Wash-Down Whirler Principle is available in several types of units . . . a Baker Cement Wash-Down Whirler Float Shoe; a Baker Cement Wash-Down Whirler Guide Shoe; and a Baker Cement Float Collar in combination with either type of Whirler Shoe.

For detailed information, refer to page 222 of the 1941 Composite Catalog, or get in touch with your nearest Baker office or field representative.

Product No. 120

Quick FACTS Concerning BAKER CEMENT Wash-Down WHIRLER Float Shoe

It Provides . . .

(1) Safe Guiding and Floating
(2) Efficient Washing Action
(3) Positive Acting BALL-TYPE Back-Pressure Valve
(4) Cementing Efficiency
(5) Easy Drillability

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Export Sales Office: 19 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

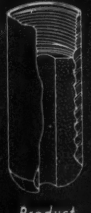
Product No. 100

Baker Cement Float Shoe

Baker Cement Float Collar

Product No. 101 M&F

Baker Cement Guide Casing Shoe



Product No. 102

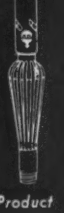
Baker Cement Wash-Down Whirler Float Shoe

Product No. 120

Baker Cement Wash-Down Whirler Guide Shoe

Product No. 121

Baker Cement Whirler Float Collar with Solid Bottom Baffle with Metal "Petal" Basket



Product No. 306

Field Development

Los Angeles Basin

Lytle Abandons Anderson Project

Prospects for production in Robert S. Lytle, Operator, Anderson No. 2 faded when steep dips were found in the Miocene and the O'Dea zone contained sand streaks which showed only a light cut. Miocene was topped at 8110 ft., higher than the El Rey well to the west, but, because of steepening dips, the top of the O'Dea zone was found at the low depth of 8790 ft. Evidence of faulting was encountered near the 9000 ft. level. Hoping to find a productive sand below the original objective, the well was cored ahead to 9504 ft. where it was abandoned.

The Texas Co. Starts Hasley Canyon Wildcat

Seeking a new field approximately two miles northeast of Havenstrite's Lincoln wells at Del Valle, The Texas Co. is preparing to drill Fernando No. 1 in the northwest quarter of sec. 11, 4-17. It is planned to thoroughly explore the Modelo section of the Miocene for sands similar to those producing in the Del Valle and Oak Canyon fields.

Northeast of Saugus, in Boquet Canyon, Roy W. Young, Inc., is drilling Walker No. 1 below 4350 ft.

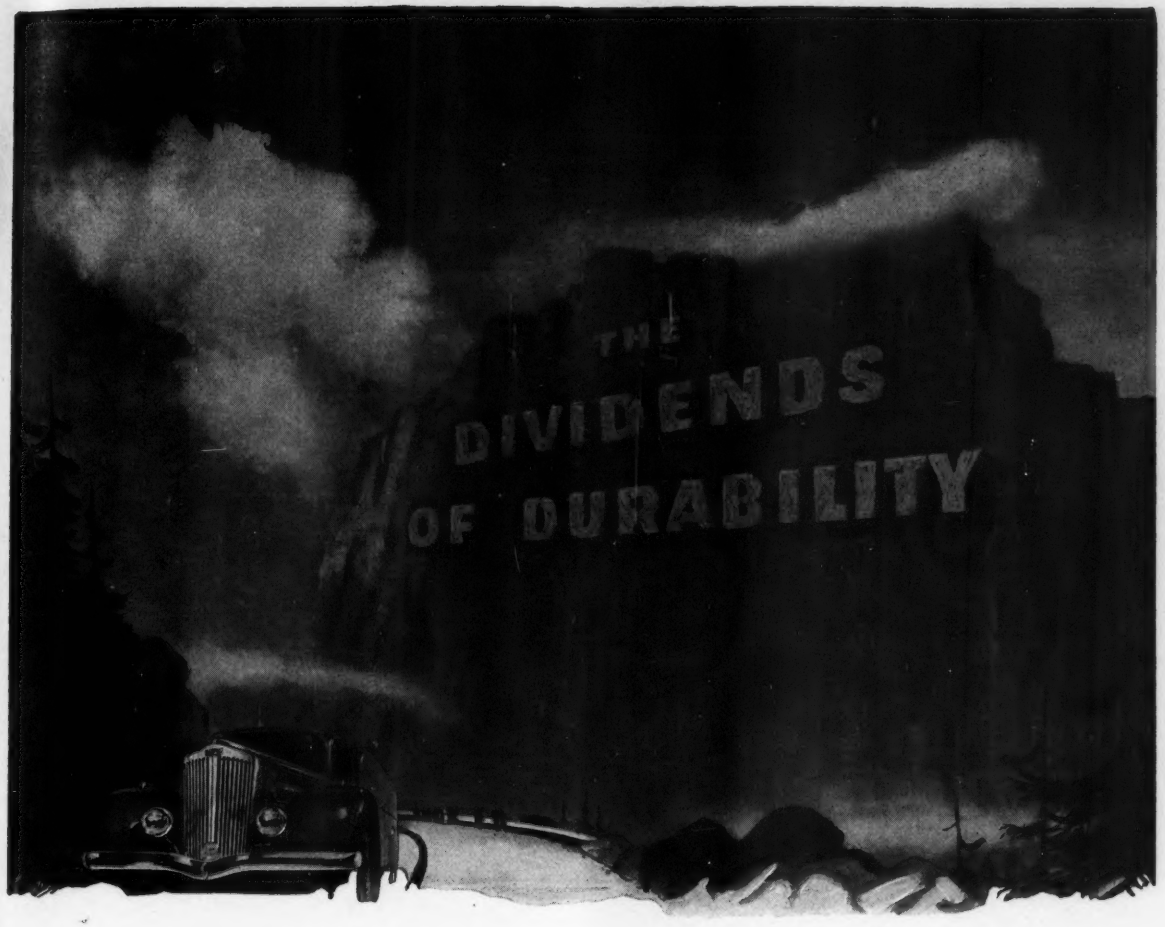
In the Newhall area, only two wells are presently drilling; Aztec Oil Co.'s Sanborn No. 1 in sec. 6, 3-16, and Barnsdall Oil Co.'s Limbocker No. 1 in Towsley Canyon. The former well is getting a few ditch showings at 5950 ft. while the latter at 2200 ft. is too shallow yet to be interesing.

Formation Test Indicates Puente Hills Discovery

Best looking prospect for a new field in the Los Angeles Basin is Turnbull Canyon in the Puente Hills a mile north of the old Whittier production. There Continental Oil Co.'s Turnbull Community No. 1 recovered approximately 2000 ft. of 25 gravity clean oil and 200 ft. of drilling fluid and fresh water in a 40 minute drill stem test of the interval 3366-3447 ft. which comes

LOS ANGELES BASIN WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Athens	Rankin & Williams	1	7, 3-13	9483	Idle
	Lytle, Robt. S., Operator, Anderson	2	1, 3-14	9450	Drilling
Castaic	Young, Roy, W., Inc., Walker	1	11, 4-16	4305	Drilling
	The Texas Co., Fernando	1	11, 4-17		Grade
Coyote—West	The Texas Co., McNally	A–1	22, 3-11	7625	Drilling
El Segundo	Dominguez Ext. Oil Co., Dominguez-Sunset	1	19, 3-14	7865	Fishing
Newhall	Aztec Oil Co., Sanborn	1	6, 3-16	5920	Drilling
	Barnsdall Oil Co., Limbocher	1	17, 3-16	2141	Redrilling
	Kenneth Oil Prod. Co., Shepard-Roy	1	34, 4-15	2165	Idle
	St. Anthony Oil Corp., Lassalle	1	10, 3-16	5416	Idle
	Tunnel Oil Co., Needham	1	13, 3-16	1760	Idle
Palos Verdes	Newton Dev. Co., Palos Verdes	1	13, 5-15	3325	Drilling
	Surety Holding Co.	1	22, 5-14	965	Idle
Puente Hills	Altchuler, Louis B., Larry	1	30, 2-9	925	Drilling
	Continental Oil Co., Turnbull Comm.	1	13, 2-11	3407	Drilling
	Kosanke, J. F., Dragna	1	24, 2-10	1800	Testing
	Los Nietos Valley Oil Co., Woodward	1	29, 2-11		Rigging up
	Sunset Oil Co., Baldwin	1	11, 2-11	4560	Drilling
Redondo	Jergins Oil Co., Dominguez	2–18	5, 4-14	4110	Abandoned
		2	5, 4-14		Grade
		3	5, 4-14		Location
Rio Hondo	Potrero Oil Co., Well	1	32, 1-11		Rig
San Fernando	Imperial Corp., Rolland Lee	1	25, 2-17		Foundation
Whittier-La Habra	Fullerton Oil Co., La Habra	9	25, 2-11	2453	Completing
	Fullerton Oil Co., La Habra	10	25, 2-11		Location
Wilmington	Wilcox, J. F., Timberlake	21	19, 4-13	3602	Pumping
	Orange County				
Costa Mesa	Thompson, Milton N., Banning	1	9, 6-10	5649	Idle
Seal Beach	South Basin Oil Co., S.B.J.A.	1	6, 5-11	1060	Drilling
	San Bernardino County				
Chino	Prado Oil Corp., Lamp	1	32, 2-7	1733	Idle



IN RECENT YEARS, the truck *investment* dollar has looked much larger to some buyers than any number of dimes and quarters added together and wasted on the excessive maintenance, low efficiency and short life of their "bargain buys."

In this recent era of expedient buying, the very durability of a truck was used as an argument against it. The penalty of a fair price was an almost insurmountable handicap. You frequently heard such opinions as this:

"I don't want a quality truck that will run 300,000 miles and more. I want the lowest priced truck I can buy and trade it in often."

You don't hear that point of view expressed today—the times have too much emphasized the necessity for trucks that can *keep on doing their job long after trucks built to a price need to be replaced.*

In its forty years experience, that's the only kind of truck White has learned to build.

We contend it is the *extra* miles of money-earning ability built into it that determines whether your truck is a real self-supporting member of the family or a spendthrift dependent.

Those far-sighted operators who have adopted White Super Power, since its introduction three years ago, know now how fortunate their choice was. Many have passed the 400,000-mile mark and are still going strong. Their owners know best what White means by the *dividends of durability.*

For your own protection in these uncertain times—as well as in the interests of conserving the nation's transport equipment—we urge you to pay special attention now to your maintenance program. Your local White Branch or Dealer has modern, time-saving service facilities and will gladly cooperate in the plan that suits your particular operation—a complete Preventive Maintenance program or whatever degree of cooperation with your own Maintenance Department your needs require.

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Builders of the complete line of White Super Power Trucks, city and intercity coaches, Safety School Busses and the Famous *White Horse*

FOR 40 YEARS THE GREATEST NAME IN TRUCKS

about as close to being a discovery as it is possible to come without actually having the well on production. During the test, gas reached the surface in seven minutes and blew at an increasing rate for 20 minutes after which the volume declined until the valve was closed. Satisfied with the well's performance, Continental is setting casing at about 3365 ft. and will complete at present bottom, 3447 ft.

Turnbull Community No. 1 topped the Miocene near the 1500 ft. level and found oil showings improving in quality below 2300 ft. A formation test at 3340 ft. recovered a considerable volume of 20 gravity oil and fresh water. The potentially productive formation is described as brown shale with a high percentage of good oil sand. The project is located near the Turnbull Canyon road and is 1780 ft. north and 3570 ft. east of the southwest corner of sec. 13, 2s-11w. Petex Drilling Co., drilling contractor, employs a J. B. Nelson mast type portable rig on this job.

Sunset Oil Co., drilling Anita Baldwin No. 1 in sec. 11, a mile and a half northwest of Continental's discovery is running a formation test. The well found fair oil showings between 3800 and 4000 ft.

Jergins Abandons Redondo Outpost

Finding only poor oil sand and gray sand, Jergins Oil Co. abandoned its Redondo-Torrance outpost, Dominguez No. 2-18 at 4110 ft. A total of 44 ft. of oil sand was reported in the interval from 3485 to 3817 ft. and results of two formation tests were discouraging.

Moving to the west toward Dominguez No. 1, which was completed as a small pumper, Jergins Oil Co. is preparing to drill two more.

Federal Oil Completes Big Inglewood Producer

Revitalizing the somewhat lagging interest in the Inglewood deep zone, Federal Oil Co. completed its Smith No. 3 as the field's largest producer. With the sand open from the shoe of the water string at 7828 ft. to bottom at 8200 ft., No. 3 came in flowing in excess of 4000 bbls. a day and when last reported was making 3500 bbls. of 35 gravity clean oil under 1100 lbs. flow pressure and 1350 casing pressure. Gas was estimated at 6,000,000 cu ft. per day. The well offsets Jefferson Oil Co.'s Smith No. 1, one of the field's star performers which came in for 2500 bbls. Jefferson Oil Co. is said to be planning one more well and Federal Oil Co. two.

Further encouragement is seen in the behavior of Jergins Oil Co.'s Howard No. 2 which has been showing considerable kick since topping the deep zone at 7910 ft. Located north of the first Howard deep well, No. 2 will make between 200 and three hundred feet more hole before completing.

On the dark side of the picture

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The effective sealing lip, molded as an integral part of the Protector, greatly increases the gripping. It streamlines the string. Lips decrease the possibility of the Protector tearing off in the well. The lips seal the Protector to the drill pipe and prevent mud from from getting between the two.

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See Composite Catalog
Patterson-Ballagh Corporation
1900 E. 65th St. Los Angeles, Calif.

PATTERSON-BALLAGH
LIP PROTECTORS

is The Texas Co.'s R. C. Smith No. 8, now flowing approximately 100 bbls. a day with an 80 per cent cut from 8400 ft. Next well to attempt completion will be Tide Water Associated Oil Co.'s Vickers No. 70, now drilling near the 8200 ft. level after setting casing at 7765 ft.

R. R. Bush Oil Co., unable to make a producer of Smith No. 1, is reported planning to carry one of its two idle projects down as a deep test to determine whether or not other productive sands exist in this section of the field.

Completing the present activity, Standard Oil Co. has two wells near the deep zone while Hogan Petroleum Co. is drilling at 5000 ft. in Machado No. 3-A.

Standard Finishing West Del Valle Well

Bottomed at 5828 ft. and with casing cemented at 5700 ft., Standard Oil Co. is completing Sepulveda No. 1 as the second producer in the West Del Valle field. In contrast to the barefoot Jasper well Standard ran 168 ft. of liner including 51 ft. perforated which was cemented through perforations at 5773 ft. On formation test of the entire interval below the shoe the well flowed at the rate of 500 bbls. a day of oil and 6,550,000 cu. ft. of gas through a 1-in. bean under a flow pressure of 540 lbs.

Next to complete in the new area will be Ohio Oil Co.'s Vasquez No. 1, one location south of Herley-Kelley, which set casing at 6108 ft. and is coring at 6200 ft.

To the west, Bankline Oil Co. is coring ahead in Videgain No. 101 after setting protection casing above the Jasper zone at 6097 ft. Now below 7120 ft., the well will be carried down as an exhaustive deep test. On testing the water shut-off after setting the casing, the drill pipe recovered 320 ft. of muddy fresh water and 462 ft. of live oil testing over 30 gravity.

In the main portion of the field, R. E. Havenstrite, Operator, completed Lincoln No. 8 at 6104 ft. flowing 1800 bbls. of oil cutting 30% and is preparing to bring in No. 7 after gun-perforating casing cemented on bottom at 6075 ft. Foundations are in for Liebhart No. 1, a northeasterly outpost.

Fullerton Tests New La Habra Well

With 7-in. casing landed on bottom at 2450 ft. and cemented through perforations at 2360 ft., Fullerton Oil Co. is preparing to complete La Habra No. 9 in the new field southeast of Whittier. Con-

In Field or Refinery

Calco Spiral Welded Pipe

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The high carrying capacity, strength and flexibility of this pipe make it ideal for conveying fluids for the petroleum industry. Thousands of feet in use in major fields. Four-inch to 24" diameters and gages to meet requirements.

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As a result, lives are saved, accident losses are minimized and compensation insurance rates are reduced.

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LOS ANGELES

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SAN FRANCISCO

tractor Tom Pike is planning to move his equipment to No. 10, location for which has been staked 600 ft. north and 1300 ft. west of the southeast corner of sec. 25, 2-11.

Athens Outpost Tests Deep One

With bottom plugged from 8226 to 8100 ft. and with a perforated liner below the water string shoe at 7865 ft., Southern California Petroleum Corp. is attempting to complete St. Anthony No. B-1 at the north end of the Athens field.

West Dominguez Wells Show Little Fluid

The last two wells to attempt completion in the west section of Dominguez have suffered from a rather unusual complaint, an almost complete lack of fluid. The first to try for production, Hileford Associates Stevens No. 1 at the corner of Main and Walnut Sts., found practically no oil or water entered the hole with the fluid level lowered by swabbing to approximately 6000 ft. The liner was pulled and the walls of the hole scraped from the casing shoe at 7268 ft. to bottom at 7300 ft., but even though the liner perforations were found clogged, the well's performance wasn't much better when swabbed barefoot. Located west of Main St., the well appears to definitely mark productive limits in this direction.

But little better success is being met with in Clareborne Associates Maginnis No. 1, located east of Main St., and the second well south of Artesia Blvd. The 5¾ in. liner, landed on plugged bottom at 7252 ft., was reperforated with a gun and still the well would do no good, even on gas lift. At last report, the liner was being cut out to wall-scrape the hole.

Undismayed by recent failures, Decker-Osborne & Associates bottomed Froom No. 1 at 7280 ft. and are preparing to test after cementing casing at approximately 7250 ft.

Most interesting driller in the field is Union Oil Co.'s Carson No. 17, an outpost drilling below 5600 ft. south of Victoria and east of Avalon Blvd.

Two Wells Drill At Oak Canyon

Seeking the deep zone found by Western Gulf Oil Co. in Lechler No. 2, two wells are now drilling in the Oak Canyon field northwest of Castaic. Western Gulf moved to the east and is drilling Wickham No. 1, while Hathaway Co. is drilling Ram No. 2 on a southerly location.

Shallow Test Planned For Montebello Flank

A syndicate headed by S. M. Brooks is planning to drill a shallow zone test on the south flank of the central portion of the old Montebello field. The test well will be located near the intersection of La Merced Road and Lincoln Ave. where production is expected near the 4000 ft. level.

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★ **GASOLINE PLANTS—Either low pressure or high pressure type. Burn anything that can come through a gas line.**

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San Joaquin Valley

Shell Finishes 3rd Raisin City Well

The productivity of the newly discovered Raisin City field was again demonstrated as more than nominal when Shell Oil completed its third well in the area, flowing a 44-bbl. per hour rate. The new producer, Properties Inc. No. 28-18, was finished only one location east of the company's discovery well in the southwest quarter of sec. 18, 15-18 of Fresno county.

Utilizing 15 ft. more sand than its predecessors, the current well is open from the shoe of the 7-in. casing at 5022 ft. to plugged bottom at 5064 ft. and is protected by 20 mesh wire wrapped perforated liner.

Latest production is reported as approximately 1200 bbls. a day.

Near the east line of sec. 13, 15-17, Seaboard Oil Corp., Tide Water Associated Oil Co. and Union Oil Co. are preparing to spud a joint test to be known as S.T.U. No. 88-13. Bandini Pet. Co. is also entering the play, having poured foundation for S. P. 82-23 in sec. 23, 15-17.

The outpost drilling in the Raisin City area has so far produced nothing to warrant optimism. Southwest of the play, in sec. 34, 16-17, Amerada Pet. Corp.'s Clover No. 31-34 is drilling in ordinary sand and shale phases of the Cretaceous at 9885 ft. after assertedly encountering barren Eocene at 8200 ft. A little more than six miles to the southeast, near the railroad stop of Burrell, General Petroleum Corp.'s Burrel No. 1 was put on the hook after 9400 ft. of unprofitable hole making. At no time were optimistic reports released concerning this try, which is believed to be bottomed in Cretaceous formations. A formation test in Continental Miocene at 6200 ft. recovered mud, water and a little gas.

In the adjacent Tranquility area, some 13 miles northwest of the Raisin City play, Sam B. Herndon has poured foundation for Bottoms No. 1 in sec. 3, 14-16. It is believed this try seeks sands comparable to those recently proved in the Shell Oil Co.'s strike.

Paloma Outpost Running Too Low

Apparently too low on structure to offer much promise, except that of becoming the field's first duster, Union Oil Co.'s Morgan No. 81-14 is drilling in shale and streaks of sand at 11,245 ft. Located in the northeast corner of sec. 14, 32-26 a mile and a half south of production, the outpost is already apparently below the good oil sands produced in the main portion of the field. Top of the Stevens here was 10,654 ft. as against 10,013 ft. in the Western Gulf Oil Co.'s discovery well near the center of section 3.

First showings, consisting of meager streaks of oil sand, were topped at 10,825 ft., and have run at intervals down hole with none of enough moment to warrant a test. Latest findings were a few oil sand streaks in the interval 11,055 to 11,090 ft.

The Western Gulf Oil Co.'s easterly outpost, Symons No. 12-7 in sec. 7,32-27, is nearing the critical point with depth last recorded at 9227 ft. These wells, taking large steps into unproved areas, bid fair to prove in a large measure the areal extent of the new field. Already proved large through the little drilling so far accomplished, this field has been the subject of conjecture by many, and certainly also the subject of interest by the operators, since repressuring measures have been held up pending the determination of both size and potential reservoir capacity of the sands.

Made up largely of gas condensate

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
	Fresno County				
Jacalitos Hills	Wilshire Annex Oil Co.	33-26E	26, 3-15	5760	Drilling
Panoche Creek	Richfield Oil Corp.. Stone-Bragg	1	33, 13-12	5724	Abandoned
Raisin City	Amerada Pet. Corp., Clover	31–34	34, 16-17	9885	Drilling
	Gen. Pet. Corp., Burrel	1	2, 17-18	9400	Abandoned
	Herndon, Jas. B., Op., Bottoms	1	3, 14-16		Foundation
	Seaboard-T.W.A.-Union, S.T.U.	1	13, 15-17		Rigging up
	Shell Oil Co., Inc., Ppties, Inc.	28–18	18, 15-18	5225	Completed
	Kern County				
Belridge—South	Section 27 Oil Co., Aslin	1	27, 28-22	1315	Drilling
	Sentinel Oil Co.	1	10, 28-20	3902	Testing
Devils Den	Morton, H. C., Core Hole	1	30, 26-19	2220	Testing
Grapevine	Kern Line Oil Co.	1	19, 11-19	8390	Idle
Greeley—West	Superior Oil Co., KCL	13	18, 29-25	14123	Abandoned
Kern Front	Richfield Oil Corp., Kramer	1	34, 28-27		Rig
McClung	Macrate, A. N., Haberfelde	1	32, 29-26	9821	Drilling
McKittrick	Bryan, J. D., Gamble	1	6, 30-22		Location
Mt. Poso	Bishop, Bradford	1	22, 27-28		Rigging up
Mountain View	Richfield Oil Corp., West Mt. View	1	16, 30-28	6561	Drilling
Paloma	Union Oil Co., Morgan	81	14, 32-26	11245	Drilling
	Western Gulf Oil Co., Symons	12–7	7, 32-27	9229	Drilling
Richgrove	Borget, A. J., Kendall	1	16, 25-27	1710	Idle
	Shell Oil Co., Bell	52–27	21, 25-26		Rigging up
	Smith	56-X-11	11, 26-27	2361	Completing
	Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co., Quinn	46	8, 25-27	3786	Abandoned
Round Mt.	Bolsa Oil Co., Howell	2	32, 28-29		Location
Shafter	Continental Oil Co., KCL	C–2	35, 27-24	12934	Testing
	General Pet. Corp., S.P.	51–15	15, 28-24		Rigging up
Shale Hills	The Texas Co., Anderson, Inc.	1	19, 28-20	2910	Drilling
Union Avenue	Hancock Oil Co., Roberts	2	6, 30-28	5203	Redrilling
	Kings County				
Pyramid Hills	Phillips Oil Prod. Co.	1	13, 24-18		Rig
	Tulare County				
Terra Bella	Stout, Geo. W. Stout	2	11, 23-27	650	Drilling
Trico	Trico Oil & Gas Co., Seymour-Bolz	1	20, 24-23		Rig

in other words

by JOHN CLINTON

Well, the Hispano-Plymouth was practically leaning against the garage wall, its headlights rakishly askew, its beautiful body caked with the white dust of the Mojave, the good salt mists of Oregon, and the balsam spots of Washington. "I'm tired, John!" said the *Hispano-P!*

* * *

I patted it on the radiator, scratched its headlights and went in and telephoned my favorite Union Oil Minute Man—*Champ*, down at Foothill and Haskel. "Come and get it, Champ," I said.

* * *

For the most certain, economical and prompt cure of *after-vacation-itis* in your pet motor vehicle is a Stop-Wear lubrication job . . . as served staunchly and *exclusively* by Union Oil Minute Men.

* * *

When they bring your buggy back you'd never recognize it. You can see the difference in how it shines, and in how neatly dressed are the tires, running boards, etc.—how the glass gleams.

* * *

You can *hear* the difference in the quiet-as-a-mouse way it operates — no birds or rattles. And you can *feel* the difference in the slick way it shifts, steers and rides.

* * *

And along with all this, they give you a *written* guarantee against faulty chassis lubrication good at *any* Union Oil station *anywhere* for 1000 miles. That means if a squeak develops, due to chassis lubrication they make it disappear at no cost.

* * *

So if your car looks thin and weak after the summer, call your neighborhood Minute Men at the Union Oil station. Just say "Stop-Wear . . . come and *git* it!"

production, this field has presented a conservation problem eagerly attacked by the operators, and solved by the proposed repressuring system which would permit the ultimate recovery of high gravity condensate without its heretofore accompanying wasteful gas loss.

Dyer Creek Recovery May Herald Oil Strike

Shell Oil Co.'s Dyer Creek wildcat, Smith No. 56-X-11 in sec. 11,26-27, recovered oil from the Vedder at 2361 ft. which may result in the discovery of a new shallow field in an area where such production has long been sought.

With 5½ in. casing cemented at the top of the saturated horizon at 2325 ft. the well was placed on the pump for 17 bbls. in 7 hours when the well sanded up. Presently cleaning out for additional pump trials, the well could conceivably result in the discovery of a new field three miles northwest of Mount Poso production.

Nearer the Richgrove district, also a long prospected potential oil area, Shell Oil Co. is rigging up to drill Bell No. 52-21 in sec. 21,25-26 near the scene of other Shell operations.

It is reported that negotiations are under way which will permit the resumption of drilling in A. J. Borget's Kendall No. 1, presently idle at 1710 ft. in sec. 16,25-27. Mr. Borget seeks an accumulation similar to that apparently discovered by Shell.

Coles Levee Gas Test Completed

First of the scheduled gas trials in the gas cap section of the Coles Levee oil field, was finished when Richfield Oil Corp.'s KCL No. 1-G-4, near the south quarter of sec. 4,31-25, was finished flowing 26,000,000 cu. ft. of gas from 5310 ft. Presently shut in under 2160 lbs., the gasser will be followed by Richfield's No. 1-G-28 in sec. 28,30-25 for which rig has already been built.

This and Standard Oil Co.'s KCL No. 20-9 are the first strictly gas producing wells drilled in the area where substantial high gravity oil producing wells are regularly finished from the Stevens near 10,000 ft.

Mystery Well Below 10,000 Ft.

Belridge Oil Co.'s well No. 55-26, deep test of the zones underlying the central portion of the Belridge oil field, is drilling in undisclosed formation at 10,310 ft. Drilled in the field where many shallower zones are productive, the test seeks the deeper horizons productive elsewhere in the San Joaquin Valley. Results of the exploration have thus far been reasonably well concealed with the knowledge that Eocene formation tests at 9771 ft. recovered only salt water being the only established clue to date.

Greeley Well Good Producer

Latest completion in the active Greeley field was Superior Oil Co.'s Griffith No. 2, in sec. 1,29-25 at the westerly flank of the north tip of the field. Located in the southwest quarter of the section, the well finished for 1692 bbls. of 37.5 gravity clean oil through a ½ in. bean from 11,480 ft. Top of the Rio Bravo, first deep sand in this field, was found at 11,439 ft. making a maximum 41 ft. of zone to produce the substantial flow which was accompanied by almost a million cu. ft. of gas.

Devils Den Area Remains Active

Meisse & McCabe have again achieved small production at the south flank of the Devils Den field. The new pumper, Jacquelyn No. 2 in sec. 26, 25-18 was finished at 408 ft. for 25 bbls. of 24 gravity clean oil cutting only 3%. The demand for this excellent lubricating oil stock plus its availability at extremely shallow depth makes this type of operation a profitable venture. The operators have staked location for No. 3.

In the main portion of the small pool, Raymond D. Herzog's opera-

tions resulted in a 15-bbl. pumper from 453 ft. in McKay No. 1 while pump is being rigged for Marine No. 31, presently bottomed in oil sand at 200 ft. Mr. Herzog has four drillers under way with Marine No. B-1 the deepest at 840 ft.

South of the Devils Den area, Harold C. Morton's Blackwell's Corner try, Core Hole No. 1 in sec. 30, 26-19, is standing with 7-in. casing cemented after reaching 2220 ft. and marking a reported 20 ft. body of oil sand. Two miles to the northwest some 25 gravity oil was produced for a short time during 1937, the volume however dwindled to the vanishing point and subsequent drilling has thus far failed to duplicate the discovery.

Brad Bishop Drills Mount Poso Wildcat

Selecting one of the few remaining untested sites in the east Valley field area, Bradford Bishop, more familiarly known to most California oil men as Brad, is drilling a test well east of the Mount Poso field. Located near the east quarter corner of sec. 22, 27-28, the well seeks a closure against a fault believed by competent heads to exist and offer a chance at this point.

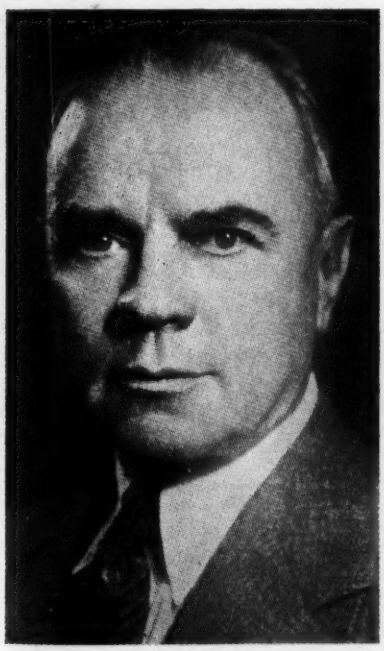
Richfield To Drill Deep Kern Front Try

With rig already built and the drilling contract let, Richfield Oil Corp.'s scheduled deep try south of the Kern Front field will soon be reality. To be called Kramer No. 1, the test is located in the northwest quarter of sec. 34, 28-27, and is reported to be seeking to find either production or basement in this east Valley site.

McClung Wildcat Now Below Stevens

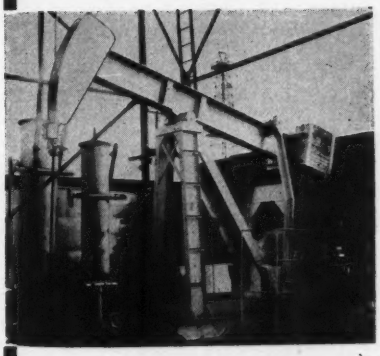
A. N. Macrate & Son's Haberfelde No. 1, near the center of sec. 32, 29-26, just south of the Greeley field, is drilling at 9821 ft. in search of its second objective, the Vedder zone. First of the dual objective sands was the Stevens which was found barren. Top of the barren lower Stevens was entered at 8090 ft.

Located in close proximity to the Greeley field where both zones are productive, and according to geologists possessing a favorable structural position, the well was accorded an excellent chance in either or both zones. Viewed in this light the project is far from hopeless even though one hope has been exhausted.



Appointment of Lieut.-Com. W. H. Osgood, left, as director of production for District 5 (Pacific Coast) was announced by the Office of Petroleum Coordination. Director Osgood, on loan from the Navy, will serve as director in charge of the district headquarters at Los Angeles. William F. Huff, right, formerly of Petroleum Equipment Co., is assistant director of production, and Harry L. Gardner, former chief clerk of the Indian Service, Interior Department, is the office manager.

WE KNOW WHAT PRODUCERS WANT



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Hancock ReDrilling Union Avenue Duster

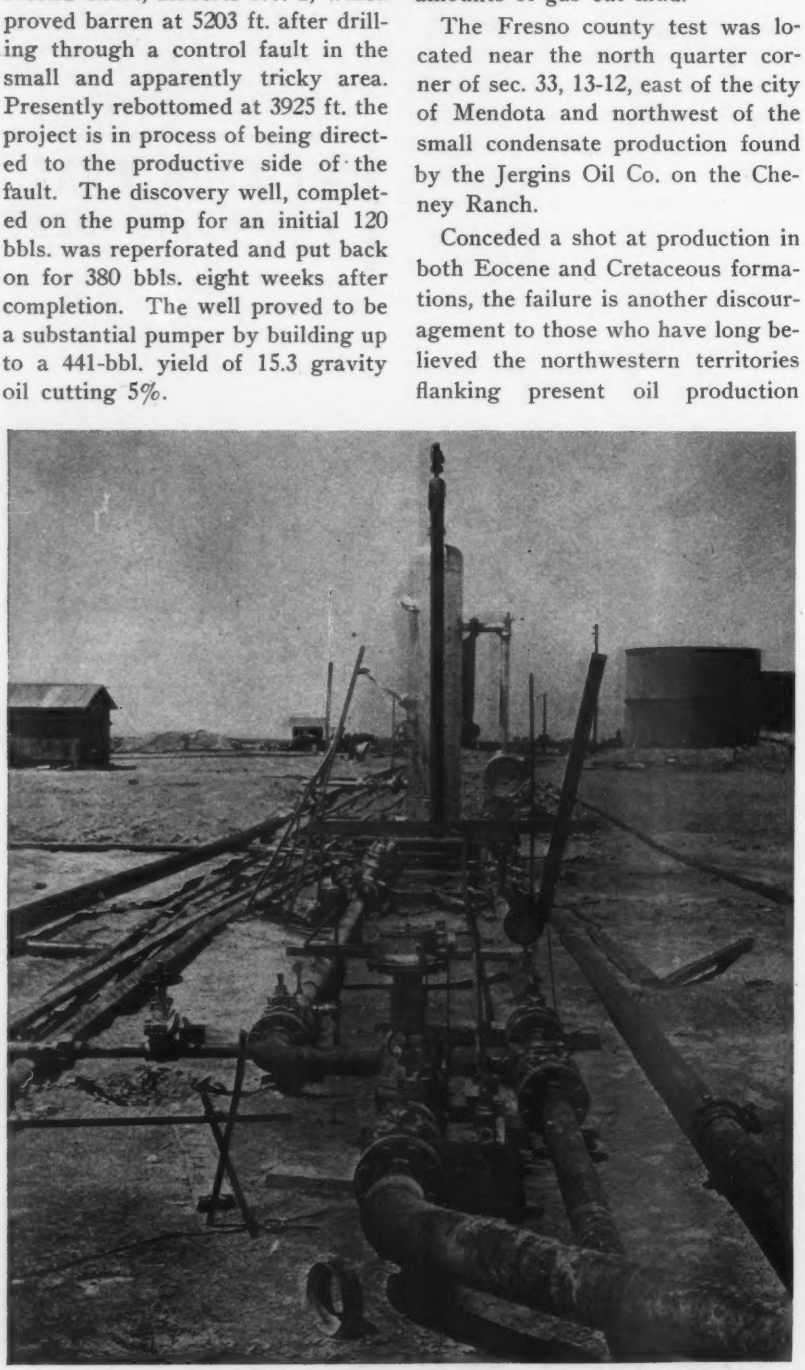
In the thus far one well pool in sec. 6,30-28 at the southerly limits of the City of Bakersfield which Hancock Oil Co. discovered early in the year, the company is redrilling its second effort, Roberts No. 2, which proved barren at 5203 ft. after drilling through a control fault in the small and apparently tricky area. Presently rebottomed at 3925 ft. the project is in process of being directed to the productive side of the fault. The discovery well, completed on the pump for an initial 120 bbls. was reperforated and put back on for 380 bbls. eight weeks after completion. The well proved to be a substantial pumper by building up to a 441-bbl. yield of 15.3 gravity oil cutting 5%.

Richfield Quits Fresno Co. "Cat"

Richfield Oil Corp.'s Panoche Creek try, Stone-Bragg No. 1, was abandoned in Cretaceous age formation at 5724 ft. after tests at 5103 ft. and bottom recovered only small amounts of gas cut mud.

The Fresno county test was located near the north quarter corner of sec. 33, 13-12, east of the city of Mendota and northwest of the small condensate production found by the Jergins Oil Co. on the Cheney Ranch.

Conceded a shot at production in both Eocene and Cretaceous formations, the failure is another discouragement to those who have long believed the northwestern territories flanking present oil production would one day be proved productive.



An assortment of meters, valves, thermometers, and special equipment helps Shell solve production problems at Raisin City, where the company recently discovered a new oil field.

Nomads Relate Recent Travels

Talks by six members recently returned from foreign trips were given at the September regular monthly meeting of the Los Angeles Chapter of Nomads held in Los Angeles. Of particular interest was the address of Henry Pullman on the current trends of importance for the American petroleum equipment industry in relation to the war and South American operations. Tom Martin spoke on his impressions of conditions in Trinidad, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru and Roland Smith discussed the present activity in the same countries. Tom Murphy told of his trip in the Canadian fields and T. M. Johnston described humorously what happened to him while making his first trip to Trinidad, Venezuela and Colombia. J. E. Brantly, who has spent much of the last 20 years in various parts of South America discussed relations between North and South America, pointing out the prospects for wider discovery of oil on the South American continent and bringing out the desirability of developing other natural resources of that continent and the possibilities for greater trade through proper development of materials which at present are brought in to the United States from more distant lands.

Among the guests from other countries were Lionel Wiedey of International Petroleum Co., from Talara, Peru; Ed Edwards of the Standard Oil Co. of Venezuela; E. Swanberg of Ecuadorian Oilfields; W. H. A. Dalton of Cia de Petroleo Shell de Colombia; K. Calvert of Burmah Oil Co.; Howard F. Brewen of International Petroleum Co. from Peru; and E. Paul Hart of Mercedes Petroleum Co. from Venezuela.

Smith Meter Co. Tank Truck Meters

Smith Meter Co., 5743 Smithway St., Los Angeles, has just published an attractive new eight page bulletin, No. 127, illustrating and describing the latest development in Tank Truck Meters.

The bulletin gives complete technical information with various pressure drop charts, dimension tables, etc. Emphasis is placed on the flexibility of the meter design the wide variety of counters and fittings available, and the numerous arrangements possible.

Copies of this new bulletin No. 127 may be secured by writing Smith Meter Co.

The first auto taxi in New York City cruised on Fifth Avenue in 1904.

Coastal District

Rock Island Outpost Extends Santa Maria

Completed for an initial yield in excess of 100 bbls. a day, Rock Island Oil Co.'s Kemp No. 1 extended the Santa Maria Valley field almost another mile to the southeast. Located in the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of sec. 31,10-33, the project topped the Monterey at 3675 ft. and bottomed in the Chert zone at 4584 ft. As the latter horizon appeared questionable, the hole was plugged to 4006 ft. where the production test was made. A considerable quantity of sand was present and the water content had not entirely cleared up when the well was shut in.

Indicating that Kemp No. 1 is near the easterly extremity of production, Union Oil Co.'s Boyd No. 1, an offset to the east, encountered a faulted condition and abandoned at 4519 ft. without finding anything worthy of a test.

Offsetting Capital Co.'s Gallison Fee No. 4, F. Burgdorff is planning to drill Holmes No. 1 in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of sec. 26,10-34. Lomi Oil Co. will drill Fairfield No. 2 in lot No. 1 of the Paderewski Subdivision in the northwest quarter of sec. 28. Lomi Oil's first well was finished early this month for 350 bbls. a day of clean oil.

At the far west end of the field, Union Oil Co. brought in Moretti No. 3-2 pumping 1200 bbls. daily of 16.5 gravity oil cutting 4.0%. The hole is open in 338 ft. of zone to plugged bottom at 5374 ft.

C.C.M.O. Reperfs Deep Rincon Well

Not satisfied with the 100-bbl. production of Hobson No. C-9, 9300 ft. Rincon deep discovery well, Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Co. reperforated the liner from 8818 to 9280 ft. and is preparing to recomplete. The company's second deep well, Hobson C-3 is coring shale streaked with oil sand below 10,100 ft. This project, said to be approximately 300 ft. lower on structure than No. C-9, is the deepest ever drilled in the Rincon field.

Cat Canyon Test Nears Completion

Alphonzo E. Bell Corp.'s Gilmore No. 1 at the north end of the old West Cat Canyon field is now considered to be the most promising well in the Santa Barbara region. The Upper Chert zone, entered at 5120 ft., is reported good enough to make at least a small well and the Main Chert, topped at 5595 ft., apparently contains enough oil to almost guarantee good production. The operators, however, are not counting any chickens before hatching time and will make no predictions as to the final outcome. Meanwhile, the well is drilling below the 5800 ft. level and will probably be bottomed within the next 300 ft. Before completion, a water string must be set, there being no casing in the hole but the surface pipe which is cemented at 416 ft.

Located near the west quarter corner of sec. 23,9-33, a mile northeast of Standard Oil Co.'s Los Flores No. 2, nearest Monterey producer, the Bell project seems to have found something new in chert zones. When cherty shale was found at 5120 ft. it was thought the Los Flores horizon had been found, but continued drilling disclosed the top of the Main Chert at 5595 ft. Top of the Miocene is placed at 4875 ft.

In sec. 27, Standard Oil Co. is

COASTAL COUNTIES WILDCATS

Area	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Santa Barbara County					
Cat Canyon	Alphonzo E. Bell Corp., Gilmore	1	23, 9-33	5717	Drilling
Lompoc	O. C. Field Gasoline Co., Carreaga	1	31, 8-33	2665	Drilling
San Luis Obispo County					
Huasna	Tex Harvey Oil Corp., Gilmore Comm.	2	11, 32-14	6149	Pre. to deepen
Ventura County					
Bardsdale	Calzoil Co., San Marino	1	7, 3-19		Location
Camulos	Western Gulf Oil Co., Rubel	1	27, 4-18	4434	Redrilling
Conejo	Sycamore Oil Co., Boylan	1	23, 1-20	1168	Drilling
Ojai	Oil Prod. Maintenance, Inc. Byhara	1	12, 4-22	620	Idle
	Richfield Oil Corp., Ojai	44	13, 4-22		Location
Piru	Havlín & Pottenger, Alice	1	33, 4-18	1715	Idle
	Glen Ogles Oil Co., Lisk	1	21, 5-18	1600	Drilling
Sespe	Inter Counties Fuel Co.	1A	22, 4-19	1200	Cleaning out
	Ivers, H. A., Kentuck	13½	1, 4-20	200	Idle
	McCaslin, W. E., Burson	1	19, 4-19	2039	Pumps water
South Mountain	Comstock Pet. Co.	1	17, 3-29	2250	Idle
	Loose, E. H., & Dietzmann, J.	1	17, 3-20	1600	Drilling
Timber Canyon	Crude Oils, Inc., West	1	19, 4-20	865	Idle
	Henderson-Ortez Oil Co., O'Leary	1	29, 4-20		Rigging up

NORTHERN COUNTIES WILDCATS

County	Well	No.	Section	Depth	Status
Alameda	Shell Oil Co., Nissen	1	7, 2s-3e	4409	Drilling
Colusa	Pacific National Pet. Corp.	1	17, 17n-4w		Rig
Madera	Shell Oil Co., Chowchilla Farms	74–9	9, 11s-14e	7786	Drilling
Mendocino	Keyt, N. F.	1	3, 12n-17w	1470	Drilling
Monterey	Loma Grande Oil Co., Corey	1	23, 24s-10e	3695	Fishing D.P.
Sacramento	Standard Oil Co., Prod. Prpties	1	23, 3n-3e	5126	Testing
San Joaquin	Standard Oil Co., Blewett	3	23, 3s-6e		Location
	Standard Oil Co., Mabry	2	31, 2n-5e	5285	Fishing
Solano	Standard Oil Co., Suisun Comm.	1	36, 4n-2w	5434	Drilling
Sonoma	Trico Oil & Gas Co., Miller	1	30, 5n-6w	1215	Completed
Yolo	Amerada Pet. Corp., F & C	1	4, 6n-3e	7244	Abandoned
	Standard Oil Co., Tippetts	1–1	15, 12n-3w	1960	Drilling

drilling Los Flores No. 3 below 4000 ft. while Union Oil Co. has foundations in for Bell No. 12 and is grading location for No. 13. These wells will only slightly extend the small proved area of Monterey production.

Field at 2700 Feet In Careaga Wildcat

O. C. Field Gasoline Co.'s Careaga No. 1, located north of the east end of the old Lompoc field in sec. 31,8-33, is drilling below 2700 ft. and should be approaching an interesting stage. Top of the Sisquoc was logged at 1450 ft. The well seeks a new accumulation separate from the old field to the south and west.

"Tex" Harvey Deepens Huasna Valley Wildcat

After testing at intervals from 3500 ft. to 5340 ft., "Tex" Harvey Oil Corp. is preparing to deepen Gilmore Community No. 2 from present bottom at 6149 ft. Although the well has had almost continuous showings from 1000 ft. to present depth, nothing commercial has yet been found. The project adjoins No. 1 which also failed to find production. Both are in sec. 11,32-14, San Luis Obispo county.

Trico Discovers New Gas Field

Trico Oil & Gas Co. apparently found a new gas field of modest proportions with the completion of Miller No. 1 at Petaluma for a little more than 3,000,000 cu. ft. of gas per day. Located in sec. 30,5n-6w, the well bottomed at 1215 ft. and cemented 6⅝ in. casing at 1182 ft. The initial flow was under 400 lbs. pressure through a 46/60 in. bean. Shut in, pressure built up to 550 lbs.

Southeast of Dixon in Yolo county, Amerada Petroleum Corp., abandoned F. & C. No. 1 at 7244 ft. after formation tests of several intervals revealed the presence of water with negligible quantities of gas.

Near Maxwell in Colusa county, Pacific National Petroleum Corp. is preparing to move in equipment to drill in sec. 17,17n-4w. The well will prospect the Cretaceous for oil and gas.

N. F. Keyt's interesting well on Point Arena was last heard from at 1740 ft. in brown shale with some encouraging showings.

Severns Co. Starts New Coyote Project

Severns Drilling Co., which successfully developed production at the west end of West Coyote three years ago, is preparing to drill its fifth well on the McNally lease. Standard Oil Co., owner of the balance of the field, has Murphy-Coyote No. 128 standing rigged up awaiting a drilling crew.

Camulos Well Making Hole

Western Gulf Oil Co.'s Rubel No. 1, located near Camulos station in sec. 22,4-18, has overcome its drifting hole problem and is drilling ahead below 4500 ft. No data are available on the position of the well geologically at this time.

Barnsdall Completes New Elwood Producer

Flowing initially 666 bbls. a day, of 41 gravity oil and 1,250,000 cu. ft. of gas, Barnsdall Oil Co. completed Permit No. 88, Well No. 12 as the first new producer at Elwood in several years. Only 35 ft. of the Sespe zone is being produced, the hole being plugged back from 4300 to 4219 ft. Well No. 11 on the same permit is being drilled below 5000 ft.

Devil Anticline Well Runs Electric Log

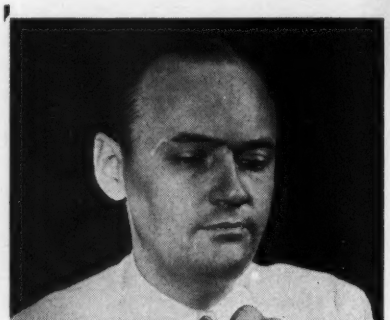
With cored showings a little disappointing, Glen Ogles Oil Co. was last reported as running an electric log in Lisk No. 1 on Devil Anticline in sec. 21,5-18. Best showing in the hole to present bottom of 1600 ft. is a sand body entered at 1145 ft. which appeared well saturated with oil at the top but graded into gray sand near its base at 1160 ft. Formation at bottom is said to be gray sand and shale with 25 degree dips.

McCaslin Testing Sespe Creek Well

W. E. McCaslin, Long Beach operator, is making a production test in Burson No. 1 near Sespe Creek in sec. 19,4-19. With 10¾ in. casing cemented at 860 ft., 1150 ft. of liner including 800 ft. of perforations was landed on bottom at 2039 ft. and a pump installed. The first few hours production was fresh water with oil colors.

Security Land & Royalty Co. Drills Shiells Canyon Well

Security Land & Royalty Co. has acquired a large block of proved acreage from Temulac Oil Co. at Shiells Canyon and is drilling Calumet-Security No. 1 in sec. 3,3-19. A conservative development program is planned by the new concern.

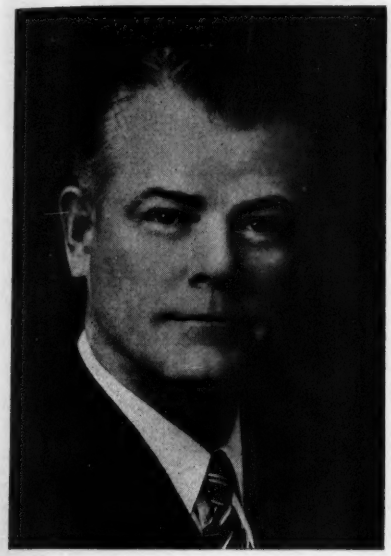


F. C. Rushing, research engineer, demonstrates the Vibrometer, a simple device developed at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories to "take the pulse" of ailing machines. By holding the Vibrometer against a machine, Mr. Rushing discovers how many times a minute it is vibrating. Machines with excessive vibration are noisy, inefficient and wear out quickly. The Vibrometer enables engineers—machine doctors—to diagnose cures for machines that develop "the jitters" from vibration.

Using the sand and asphalt method army roads are built at the rate of three miles a day. Army men go to bed at night and wake up in the morning to find the road in front of their quarters paved.

Gordon LeFebvre Joins Cooper-Bessemer Corp.

The Cooper-Bessemer Corp. has announced that at a meeting of its board of directors on Aug. 25, Gordon LeFebvre, former American Locomotive Co. executive, was elected its vice-president and general manager. In joining with one of



Gordon LeFebvre

this country's oldest and largest heavy machinery builders, Mr. LeFebvre fills a management vacancy created in May of this year by the untimely death of Charles B. Jahnke. B. B. Williams, who was recalled at that time to again take up active duties as head of the corporation, will retain the positions of president and chairman of the board of directors. At the same meeting, Mr. LeFebvre and L. F. Williams, were elected directors of the corporation.

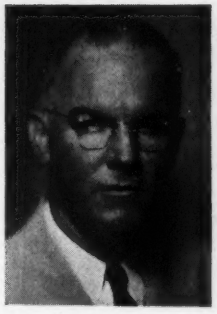
Mr. LeFebvre attended private grade and high schools in Richmond, Virginia. He is a graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. From 1913 to 1914 he served as a special apprentice and machinist for the Northwestern Railway. During the years 1915 to 1919 he was affiliated with E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co. as machinist, master mechanic, and finally, mechanical superintendent.

In 1919 Mr. LeFebvre became associated with General Motors Corp. at its Chevrolet Division. He was in charge of construction of the Chevrolet plant and, later, responsible for production there, under Wm. S. Knudsen. He was then elevated to the position of vice-president in charge of all General Motors Corp. activities in the Dominion of Canada, following which service he returned to the United States to assume the duties of vice-president in charge of operations at the company's Pontiac Division.

From 1932 to 1936, Mr. LeFebvre was a consulting engineer with offices in Detroit, Michigan, and eventually became associated with A. J. Brandt, Inc. In 1937, he joined the American Locomotive Co. as manager of its Diesel Engine Division at Auburn, New York, and served in that capacity until his recent decision to accept this new position with The Cooper-Bessemer Corp.

Mr. LeFebvre brings to Cooper-Bessemer an extremely valuable experience in engine building. He is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. His broad knowledge of plant management and production is expected to serve him well in his new connection, especially in view of the corporation's greatly increased activities at both its Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Grove City, Penna., plants. He took up his new duties on Sept. 15, with headquarters at Mount Vernon.

Floyd Swindell Joins Vapor Recovery System



The Vapor Recovery Systems Co., Compton, Calif., announces the appointment of Floyd L. Swindell as Mid-Continent sales representative with headquarters in Tulsa, according to Frank V. Long, president.

Mr. Swindell is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, with postgraduate work at George Washington University. His first engagement was with the United States Bureau of Mines at Bartlesville, Okla., where he was Assistant Petroleum Engineer studying oil field problems in connection with exploration, development and production of oil and gas.

For four years he was employed by the United States Treasury Department in the Income Tax Unit as Valuation Engineer studying oil and gas reserves, determination of depreciation rates, obsolescense of oil field equipment and valuation of stock.

From 1930 to 1936 he was Kansas-Oklahoma editor and staff representative of the Oil Weekly, making close studies of exploration, development and production equipment and trends and preparing feature articles dealing therewith, as well as market studies, news, statistics and graphical presentations.

Since 1936, Mr. Swindell has been engaged largely as a consulting engineer and geologist, specializing on field geological work and income tax valuation. He was employed by the Texas Steel Co. and Texasteel Manufacturing Co. as sales engineer for oil well equipment in Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. He was also connected with the Buda Engine Sales and Service, as sales engineer selling oil field power.

With his technical background and broad practical experience during the past seventeen years, Mr. Swindell enters the service of The Vapor Recovery Systems Co. with an intimate knowledge of all conditions in the Mid-Continent oil field and a wide personal acquaintance with executives and operators.

New army target is built on top of a gasoline-driven car which runs untended around figure-8 narrow gauge track.

Valve and Meter Companies Quarters in Los Angeles

Reflecting the fifth Los Angeles expansion in recent years, Merco Nordstrom Valve Company and Pittsburgh Equitable Meter Company have moved to new quarters. Greatly expanded facilities are represented in the new location at 3136 East Eleventh Street, according to H. Boezinger, vice president in charge of West Coast sales.

The companies' new location occupies approximately 25,000 square feet of space. A modern, streamlined building has been erected with spur track for shipments from the factories direct to the warehouse.

An air-conditioned, temperature-controlled proving department has been included to scientifically and accurately check gas meters. Modern facilities are installed for repairing valves, water meters. Complete facilities have been established for giving factory service. A Simplex intercommunicating system has been installed for direct access to the firms' various factories and warehouses throughout the country. Larger stocks are to be carried to permit prompt delivery of emergency orders.

THIS LAUGH OFF!!

Your husband refused to recognize me at the dance last night. I suppose he thinks I'm not his equal.

Nonsense, of course you are. He's nothing but a conceited idiot!

This one is **Walter Duhig's:**

"I turned the way I signaled," said the woman indignantly after the crash.

"I know it," retorted the man. "That's what fooled me."

Lieut. Commander Vic Wilhelm came across this one:

Business Man: "Well, if it isn't Alfred Gerlingham, the man I met up in Maine one rainy night six years ago at the Moose River Junction railway station.

Salesman (retreating to door): "Good day, sir."

Business Man: "Aren't you going to try to sell me something?"

Salesman: "No, I sell memory courses."

Bill Cline recalls this one:

Anyone on the next green, Caddie?

Yes, sir; there's a gentleman and his caddie, and a man carrying his own clubs.

Then, there was the absent-minded oil executive who sent his correspondence over to the golf club and then went over to his secretary's house and played a round.

Which recalls **Dana Hogan's** touching story:

Paddy Murphy had been killed in a street excavation accident. His fellow workers, who had known him for years, pondered heavily the problem of breaking the news tactfully and gently to Mrs. Murphy. Finally, it was decided that one of the men go to Mrs. Murphy and engage in conversation until the opportunity offered to ease the bad news over gently.

Knocking on the door Mike soon faced by Mrs. Murphy. "Is this," said Mike, "where the Widow Murphy lives?"

"I'm Mrs. Murphy," was the answer, "but I'm not a widow."

"The heck you're not," countered Mike, "just take a look at that wagon."

She: Henry, dear, we've been going together now for more than ten years. Don't you think we ought to get married?"

He: "Yes, you're right, but who'll have us?"

Lou Bronzan picked this up somewhere:

A cattleman well known for the excellency of his stock and for his insistence that his hired hands keep busy was asked for a job by Rastus.

"You don't look to me like a feller that wants a steady job," the cattleman answered.

"Yassuh boss, Ah wants a stiddy job."

"Well, go to work, then, but I'm telling you, I don't like your looks."

Rastus found that he had to milk twenty cows, wash the utensils, care for the milk, curry the cows, feed them, clean the stalls, and drive the cows to and from the pasture. In fact, he put in about 18 hours a day. He was game, and stayed with it for two months. Then he gave notice.

"I knew you didn't want a steady job, you no account rascal!"

"Yassuh boss, Ah does, but you is laying me off six hours evah night."

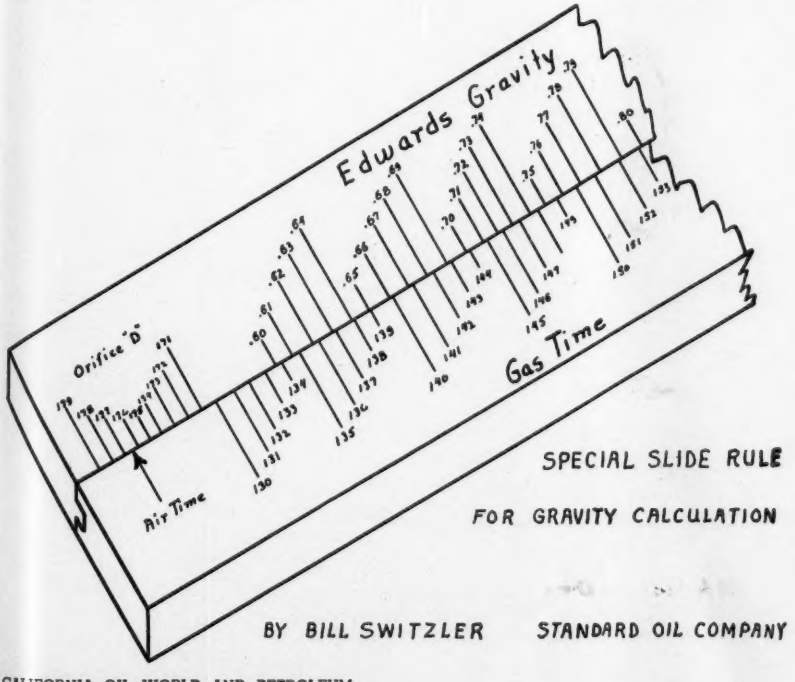
Names used on this page are entirely fictitious, and any resemblance to persons either living or dead is purely coincidental.

WEIGHT INDICATOR POINTS
WEIGHT IN THOUSANDS OF POUNDS
They still haven't found a way to get blood out of a turnip.
So also with drilling instruments that are obsolete or run down at the heels. You simply can't expect them to give the information you need to get the most in drilling efficiency . . . the most in equipment performance . . . the most well per dollar spent.
For portable jobs, tool-pusher indicators are mighty satisfactory. But for economy's sake on major drilling jobs, put your drilling control in the hands of the instrument made for the work—the Martin-Decker "Sealtite", centralized right in front of your driller!
MARTIN-DECKER CORP., LONG BEACH, CALIF.

An average illumination level of 14 footcandles is made possible in this new service station of Standard Stations, Inc. at Portland, Ore., through the use of Westinghouse Type CL-40 fluorescent lighting fixtures. Six units are surface-mounted on the ceiling under each marquee, and two are used in the office between the marquees. Mounting height is approximately 14 feet. Lighting level under the two units on each side of the gasoline pumps is 16 footcandles, and under the single units at the end and over the office doors, 12 footcandles, with all readings taken on a plane three feet above the floor. Illumination in the office is 14 footcandles.

U. S. B. M. Report On Refining Technology

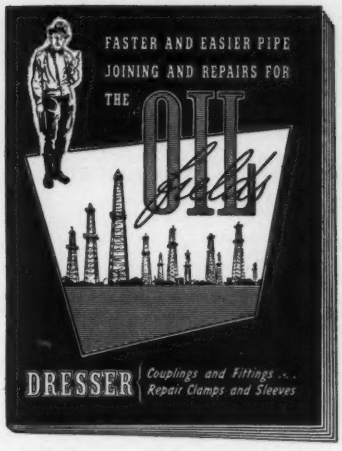
Information circular 7172, "Development in Petroleum Refining Technology in the United States, 1914—1919" has just been published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. This paper is one of a series on petroleum prepared at the request of the Energy Resources Committee of the National Resources Committee of the National Resources Planning Board. The paper discusses the origin and development of various cracking processes in use and also the development of the natural gasoline industry. Tables show the refineries in the United States at the period, with their capacities. Author is A. J. Kraemer, senior refinery engineer for the Bureau. Copies can be obtained from the Bureau, Washington, D. C.



Dresser Mfg. Co. Issues New Catalog

Dresser Manufacturing Co.'s 36-page Oil-Field Catalog has just been released.

As will be noted when leafing through the catalog, helpful solutions are offered to troublesome problems of pipe-joining



and repairs in the oil industry. Applications for Dresser Couplings and Fittings, ranging from well and separator piping to ship-to-shore lines, are illustrated and described in detail in the two-color catalog. It is a veritable handbook for the oil man concerned with pipe-joining and repairs. An index on the back cover of the catalog is designed to make information easy to find.

Readers can obtain copies of this 36-page Oil-Field Catalog by directing requests to Dresser at Bradford.

Martin-Decker Corp. Introduces Mud Logger

Martin-Decker Corp., Long Beach, Calif., has recently acquired the exclusive rights for an instrument which for several years has been undergoing field and laboratory tests and which is designed to record automatically the weight and viscosity of drilling fluid.

This instrument is to be known as the Martin-Decker Mud Logger. It was invented by John Hurndall, a widely known geologist and is being manufactured by the Petroleum Instrument Co., Los Angeles. It will shortly be officially announced through the trade journals.

Business and Professional Directory

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Phones:
Office 33 - Res. 295

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PETROLEUM ENGINEER

215 West 7th Street
Los Angeles, Calif.

VAndike 3696

GERARD HENNY, Ph.D.

Consulting Geologist

417 S. Hill St. Los Angeles

VAndike 7053

MAPS

Large maps of Los Angeles Basin oil fields and map showing all California oil fields. Price $15.00 each on paper and $20 each on cloth. Individual state oil and gas maps of Mid-Continent and Rocky Mountain regions. Maps show geological cross sections at base. These maps indicate wells drilling, wells producing and abandoned, with depths.
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5,000 acres S. of Taft—5 yr. leases—part or all. Oil seepages and 15 Structure area. Maps and geologist's report furnished free. Land joining will be drilled this year. Asking only $3 per acre and 3 bbls. per 100 working agreement, or examine and make your bid by Oct. 21st. Fred G. Delker et al, 2107 W. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. 10/20d.

New Company Starts Timber Canyon Well

Henderson-Ortez Oil Co., recently formed by Jasper Henderson and Frank Ortez, is preparing to drill a cable tool well in sec. 29,4-20, a mile and a half southeast of the Old Timber Canyon field. The location is near the center of the section on O'Leary property.

Two Wells Finished At Wilmington-Torrance

First National Petroleum Corp. finished Capital No. 1 pumping 130 bbls. a day of 17 gravity oil from 3675 ft. A similar yield was obtained by DeMarsh Oil Co. in Phillips No. 2. Both are in the Wilmington-Torrance area.

Oil Men's Calendar

Calif. Natural Gasoline Association. Los Angeles Chapter—Meets 1st Thursday Each Month, Barker Bros. Bldg., Los Angeles—Dinner at 6:00 (Optional). Taft Chapter—Meets Third Thursday Each Month.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers—Los Angeles Section—Meets 2nd Thursday Each Month—Barker Bros. Bldg., Los Angeles. Dinner at 6:30 (Optional).

September

25-26—Society of Automotive Engineers, National Tractor Meeting, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

29-30—National Lubricating Grease Institute, Ninth Annual Meeting, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October

6-8—Twenty-eighth National Foreign Trade Convention, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

6-9—National Safety Congress, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

16-17—American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Pacific Section, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

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16-18—American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, Petroleum Division, Dallas, Tex.

20-22—Independent Pet. Assn. of America, 12th Annual Meeting, Tulsa, Okla.

29-30—American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, Petroleum Division, Los Angeles, Calif.

30-Nov. 1—Society of Automotive Engineers, National Aircraft Production Meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

31—California Natural Gasoline Assn., Los Angeles, Calif.

November

3-7—American Petroleum Institute, 22nd Annual Meeting, St. Francis and Palace Hotels, San Francisco, Calif.

December

3—New Mexico Oil & Gas Assn., Artesia, New Mexico.

Air-cooled trailers may replace khaki tents for army corps headquarters.